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CAUSE BLIGHT IN GRAIN?

There is a very pretty shrub found on the sea coast of New England, from Maine to New York, and how much further South we it be not rooted up by the farmer, it stretches South, where attention is turned wholly to fungus, somewhat similar in appearance to any one crop." the rust on grain. But, if an examination We think those among us who are getting were made by the microscope, it would be into the one crop system, would be wise to seen at once that they are totally different in profit by the experience of others in this their forms and characteristics.

Mr. Downing, in the last number of the Horticulturist, has some remarks on this subcombat this unfounded prejudice.

"There is a popular belief, in some parts of made one of the greatest exports from the New England, that the berberry is the cause State of Maine, and especially from the of a peculiar blight, not unfrequently found counties of Kennebec, Oxford, and part of in grain fields in its neighborhood. Natural- Somerset, within the next twenty years, that ists, who have investigated this subject, have I am inclined to offer a few facts and thoughts satisfied themselves that there is no founda-tion for this belief, as the grain blight is an entirely distinct species of fungus from that which grows upon the berberry."

He also adds—"the berberry bush makes a good hedge, and we would suggest to our New England farmers to plant it along the road-sides and trim it in hedge form, instead of rooting it out as an enemy to profitable agriculture. There are few native shrubs more organization than the berberry, when at more ornamental than the berberry, when at have known to destroy the apple. We have the season of the year it is laden with its nu- as good soil for raising the apple tree as could merous clusters of bright red berries; and it be wished, and a climate just long enough to grows with ease on the poorest soils. On the perfect the fruit, and no more warmth than is estate of Horace Gray, Esq., at Nonantum needed for that purpose, so that the same Hill, near Boston, there is a berberry hedge kind of fruit will keep longer, if well taken which has been properly trimmed for three or care of, raised here, than that raised much

Mr. Pepin, who corroborates the fact that the very rich places, set into rich laud, or made shrub does not cause mildew or blight in so, and kept tilled much of the time, to make grain. He observes that the fungus, which them bear fruit as soon as possible. In conwe often see on the berberry, cannot be made sequence of that mode of culture, as I think, to live on grain. M. Seguier has on his farm our trees are said to be much shorter lived a field of grain surrounded by a hedge of berhere than further South. As to the sale of berry six hundred feet in length, and the grain of this field was never affected by mildew

their own or their neighbor's grain thereby.

SLOBBERS IN HORSES.

but if put in a field where there was no clo- than we can. ver, the slobbers did not appear. In the last The best mode of raising apple trees I shall number of the Genesee Farmer we find a postpone for another communication. communication from J. Scott, of Bourbon county, in Kentucky, who attributes the slobbers to the second crop of clover, either white or red. He says horses that feed exclusively on timothy or blue grass, (the blue grass is our spear or spire grass,) never slob-

He also adds: "I have ascertained the nated as good varieties as can be found in the He also adds: "I have ascertained the horse weed to be a certain preventive; and if horses can get it, they will be cured in a few the attention and cultivation of our orchard-

be procured, the disease may be arrested in a few hours."

We should like to know the true name of his "horse weed." The manner in which this disease acts (for we consider it a disease, though perhaps a worse one would ensue if the slobbers did not) is not known. We do not know whether any dissections were ever made of a horse that was killed or died while the slobbers were upon it. If any of our subscribers or readers have ever made any examinations of the kind, we have quite a curiosity to learn the results.

DEPENDING ON A SINGLE CROP.

Some farmers whom we know, advocate know not, called the "barberry bush," or the idea of dividing the labor of farming in berberry, (Berberis Vulgaris.) It grows by such a way that but one kind of produce the way-side, in neglected spots, sometimes should be raised on a farm or section of farms settling, as a Yankee would say, in the cleft -such as hay, or potatoes, &c. This is bad of some rock, where there is hardly soil economy. It may be right and proper for enough for its roots to gain a foot-hold, where every farmer to consider the capacity of his it gains a scanty living and grows scrubby farm-what it is best fitted for, and make that and stinted, holding on to life like a martyr. a leading object. But to depend upon a sin-And then again you will find it taking posses- gle article of produce is not the best economy. sion of some richer spot of earth, where, if This is done on many plantations of the away, till it gets thrifty and puts out its blos- cotton alone, or sugar or tobacco alone; but soms, and becomes loaded with an oblong, if the statements of the most judicious obbeautiful red, acid berry, that makes excellent servers among them can be relied upon, it is preserves, if picked and submitted to the not the most profitable mode of management.

skill of some good housewife. It is not often Ireland has depended for years on the sinfound, say fifty miles from the sea-board, and gle article of potatoes, and how has she yet it will grow well in the interior of our fared at last? One of the most unprecedent-State, if it be cultivated. We had some ed famines of modern days was the result. growing once, but they caused our neighbors A writer, over the signature of "Reviewer," some trouble, on account of an ill-founded in the November number of the American prejudice there is against them. Mr. J. S. Saf- Agriculturist, says that a friend of his left ford, of Monmouth, informed us, the other New England, where he had been accustomed day, that he had some of these shrubs that to raise every thing, and settled on a large he cultivated, and they had produced fruit plantation of the westesn prairie land. He abundantly, but that the same prejudice ex- writes him, "I am ruined. I have spent ists in his neighborhood, viz: that they caused every thing I had, and am in debt besides, in rust and blight in grain. It is no such thing. putting in four hundred acres of wheat upon A little research will convince any candid this rich, tempting prairie soil, and it is all man that this notion is wholly unfounded, and winter killed. I did not intend to put in any that it is no more the cause of blight in grain, spring crop, having previously determined to than a rose bush is. This whim probably devote all my attention to wheat; and now I arose from the fact that the twigs of the ber- cannot, for I have no means. Well, I have berry are often covered with a sort of rust or learned a good lesson-never to rely upon

[For the Maine Farmer.]

APPLES being very glad to have so good authority to MR. HOLMES-I am so much impressed with the belief that choice apples may be form. Our ponds and streams, while the ice four years, and is now a capital living fence." farther South. 'The most of our orchards are Mr. D. also quotes from a French writer, of trees that were raised in the nursery, in during the fourteen years that the hedge remained According to the report from the Patent Office, Mr. Pell, of Ulster county, New York, The Royal School of Alfort, instituted barrel in New York city, and nine dollars in some experiments to test this question, which England. When American apples and Engresulted in the proof that grain surrounding lish are both sold in the first shops in Lonthis shrub was not more affected with blight don, the American uniformly sells for double than fields that were situated a great distance the price of the English. It has been said from it.

We have often seen grain of every descrip- dollars in one year for his apples. We need tion growing around and near this berberry, not go to New York for facts to shew the and could discover no difference in this re-spect from grain that grew many miles from Pullen orchard, in the northeast corner of such shrubs; and we would recommend to Monmouth, now owned by Hon. S. P. Benthose who wish to cultivate this heautiful son and Mr. Sanford, as I am told, has proshrub, either for ornament or its fruit, or duced so many apples this year that they have both, to do it without any fear of injuring already been sold for about one thousand dollars, more or less. I shall content myself, in this communication, by saying that I believe that no apple which has not originated in, and is not a native of New England, has ever We mentioned, a few months ago, our be-lief that the slobbers in horses was caused by England, and that is to be apubted whether feeding on white clover, and adduced as a there has not been as good apples discovered proof that we had a horse, in which, when in New England as any part of the known put in a field that had white clover in it, the world, and whether we might not safely chalslobbers would be brought on in half a day, lenge the world to produce better varieties

ELIJAH WOOD. Winthrop, Oct. 24, 1847. Nove. In regard to the successful cultivaare natives of our soil-that we have origi-

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

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SALTPETRE.

This substance is a compound of nitric As to damage, they never offer to pay any, acid with potash, (nitrate of potash.) Of even if the article lent is lost or destroyed, late years, potash has come into extensive but always contrive to excuse themselves by use in manuring lands in grass, and is, for casting the blame on the boy, or some one that purpose, highly valuable. We have else, rather than own the truth and offer to frequently applied saltpetre around fruit trees, make the lender suitable satisfaction. The and its operation has always been most sal- real farmer resolves to have tools of his own. utary. We have never made any experi- If he cannot at first afford to purchase a full ments with it on grass or grain lands, which supply, he will make a beginning-make such could be considered as otherwise than suc- as he can, and buy the most necessary; he cessful, although from circumstances not ne- will depend as little as possible on borrowing. cessary to be specifically detailed here, our If obliged (as all sometimes may be) to borefforts in testing its value as an application to row, let him punctually return the thing lent, field crops have been on rather a limited and if injured, mutilated, or destroyed, imscale, and conducted with less minuteness mediately offer a fair compensation for the than to us appears necessary in order to form damage. To such a person all would and a correct estimate of its worth. We have ought to be willing to lend, and often, peroften placed in our corn hills, at planting, the haps, would accept of nothing for the accimould taken from beneath our out-buildings, dental injury sustained. But when a man and have ever found the application attended has incurred the expense of buying, for his with the most gratifying results. When the own use and benefit, necessary tools, &c., it reat China Tree Corn Humbug was at the would seem that he ought to have them on height of its popularity, we planted seventy his own premises some part of the time .hills, in which this species of manure was When just commencing a piece of work, alone used; the corn grew remarkably strong, to be obliged to stop all hands, and run to one eared well, but failed to mature a kernel. A of these drones, for what may happen to be few hills immediately contiguous, of the same wanting, and, perhaps, be detained a long tind of corn, were manured with old, well time in hunting after it, is vexatious in the ecomposed stable dung, of which two large extreme, and scarcely endurable. But for shovelsfull were allowed to each hill, but the such fellows bostingly to style themselves eorn, although it started early and grew well "good neighbors," is adding insult to injury. for a time, was far less vigorous than the One almanac-maker advises to be "up and first; it formed ears but there was no cob, and down" with all such; that is, if they will not onsequently no corn. It is well known that return things at the proper time, and without the soil under barns and all other buildings material injury, to give them a downright rebecomes, in a few years, strongly impregnated fusal the next time they apply. Others have with nitre; and this is especially the case thought it would be best to make them promwith soils under "tie-ups" and places where ise that they will never return the article borreceives the stale or urine from the floors rowed, thinking it might prevent their troubabove. If soil thus circumstanced be permit- ling again. This is doubtful-persons so ted to remain undisturbed for several years, destitute of shame are not so easily let off; and then be shovelled out and exposed to the they will scarcely take a "hint," even with atmosphere for a short time, its surface will the aid of a "kick." To conclude, we would be found completely incrusted with nitre, like say of their good-neighborship, in the lana white frost. In this condition, it is probably guage of a certain religious book, from it somewhat too powerfully impregnated with "Good Lord deliver us?" By publishing this the salt to be used successfully for ordinary in the Farmer, you will oblige, at least, some agricultural purposes, and should be used of your readers; and should we see some with great care. Saltpetre, or nitre, is also thing on the same subject from the "pen edirequently used as a steep for seed corn, for torial," we shall be still further gratified. which purpose it is deemed highly valuable. In attestation of this fact we have the cor-

roboration of our own somewhat extended experience, as well as the statements of hundreds, all of whom speak of it for this pur-Standard, is, however, all that we can find which the Devil didn't propose that Job

cacy of the preparation. He will be aston- hood to borrow them. [Ed. shed at the striking difference between the

Mr. M. furthermore states that he tried the To the Trustees of Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

ally, by all.

[For the Maine Farmer.] BORROWING AND LENDING.

fit for use. To supply the deficiency they depend upon others. Possibly such a one vidual had so done—but such are the tidings may have an axe, scythe, one or two old your Committee bring to you! broken chains, and something bearing a resemblance to an ox-cart. Rather than buy certain necessary things or (were it possible) have the old ones repaired, they continue plodding on in their old beaten track. Some of these, no doubt have were the solution of these, no doubt have were the solution of these. of these, no doubt, have worn to powder more than one side of the stoutest ox-hide, in running from one neighbor to another to bor- than one dozen," and also the highest premiow. Add to this the loss of time, and inter- um for the "greatest variety of Fowls from ruption of business. Even men who cannot plead poverty as their excuse, have always and he expressed satisfaction with the decigone along in this way. Such persons have no right to call themselves farmers. Does to award to him the second premium "for the bare owning of so much soil entitle one best lot of barn yard Fowls, &c.," and also borrow the smallest tool they need in mending an old rake; but the worst of it is they could now be found. The demand for Poul-

jured, or it may be, lent to some other person.

martyr in the same cause. It is pleasant to accommodate a neighbor who may actually pose in terms of unqualified approbation. need the use of a tool or implement that he The following, cut from the Wartertown has not on hand. But it is a trial of patience, "IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. Hart Mussey, it, when you need it, and then find it often-Esq., of this village, took a small portion of times unfit for use. We do not wonder that the seed corn with which he planted a field, our correspondent, who has undoubtedly been and soaked it in a solution of saltpetre, (ni- a severe sufferer, should use strong language tre,) and planted five rows with the seed thus while speaking of such neighborly abuses. repared. Now for the result. The five Solomon says that the "wicked borrow and ows planted with the corn prepared with return not," and in this respect wickedness altpetre, yielded more than twenty-five rows has increased in the land. These fellows planted without any preparation. The five have reversed the old proverb which saith rows were untouched by the worms, while that the "borrower is a slave to the lender." They in fact make the lender a most abject by their depredations. We should judge slave to the borrower. If any man on earth that not one kernel, saturated with saltpetre, ought to be well equipped with tools, it is the was touched, whilst almost every hill, in the farmer; for he cannot afford to delve with adjoining row, suffered severely. No one poor miserable implements, or spend his time who will examine the field will doubt the effi-

ive rows and the remainder of the field." REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POULTRY.

fficacy of nitre on one of his apple trees last The Committee on Poultry have a full appring. "It is now," says he, "a fine healthy preciation of the honors conferred upon them ree, about twenty-five or thirty years old, by the Kennebec Agricultural Society, in conand is in fine condition and full of young fiding to their charge and inspection the only wit."

bipeds—as individuals it is hoped the fact is

We hope the real value of nitre will soon otherwise—over which, in their corporate cae fully understood by our farmers, and as it pacity, they claim to exercise any control. a cheap article and easily obtained in most As in the discharge of their high trusts, a ocalities, we see no reason why its true char- knowledge of anatomy, gastronomy, ovarionacter should not be ascertained, experiment- omy, and other kindred sciences, was deemed w. indispensable, some doubts arose, from the wan and meagre looks of some of the Committee, whether they could of had, of late. much practice in some of these sciences, es-MR. EDITOR-As you have devoted your pecially gastronomy, and therefore whether time and talents" to the promotion of agriultural science, you will probably regard, as Committee; but on full investigation of the some importance, whatever may concern matter it was found that these looks were enhe successful practice of farming. Connected, tirely deceptive, and that it was over rather some degree, with this, is a subject upon than under-action that caused them. All prewhich some of my neighbors, as well as my-self, would like to have your views. I mean a Paine, whose absence is harder to bear he practice of some persons, who call themselves farmers, of living by borrowing. Such there are, in certain neighborhoods. These nen do not seem to think it necessary to own who among the hundreds that should be comagricultural implements, at least scarcely any petitors, had filed their application for premi-

to the appellation? Suppose you see a "sign," the second premium "for the greatest variety importing that shoes and boots are made of Fowls, &c." No person, for several years there, and you go in, and bespeak a pair of either, would you not be surprised on being told that if you would furnish all the necessary tools, the work should be done? Yet his would be no more absurd than the other variety of crosses, on hand at this time. The instance. Some of our best farmers complain of the almost intolerable vexations they have endured from these perpetual horrowers. Such will go half or even a whole mile, to

ment of the best and most economical mode the horse from "cribbing." of managing Poultry, but time would not per- Wells Lathrop, Esq., of South Hadley,

ground a cage filled with African Geese, beonging to a gentleman from Gardiner, (name forgotten.) They were not entered for prenium, but had the appearance of possessing properties worthy the attention of farmers who raise Geese for market. The Commiting the raisers of Poultry, to come next year with specimens, and statistics in relation to

> FRANCIS FULLER, per order. Statement of Mr. Child.

offer a lot of Poultry, exceeding twelve in

I have several other crosses, but from exthe largest eggs.

I feed on boiled potatoes, with occasional weight of his opponent's argument, dinixture of meal, and casting to them, for article is his own,) with the argumentum ad the sake of change, a few handfuls of corn hominem, in which for ten years he has treatroosters and nineteen hens, and got about ten the appellation of "Lime Mania," as though eggs a day, excepting during the period of this was one of the humbugs of the day which ninety well grown chickens, some of which are present, and I have picked the bones of about a dozen, much to my satisfaction. I regard this Poultry raising more profitable be useful as some other ingredients which in in a series of years. We have almost become than the raising of stock.

Augusta, Oct. 11, 1847.

less quantity of meat to give body and flavor position necessary for a better production of to them. We have ever considered the kid- the soil! ney bean a profitable, and, with a good soil We have no wish for controversy on agriand proper cultivation, a remarkably sure cultural topics: least of all would it be our

to doubt that the cultivation of silk is rapidly fairly in his comments upon the opinions of progressing in this country. It was stated the Genesee Farmer, we would not now take in Connecticut at a cost of \$1,50 per pound. both for the sake of the information which Perhaps the day is not remote when our farm- they impart, anxious that the truth of fair exers generally will be silk growers. The soil periment should be the guide in this matter. and climate of New England is well adapted The Genesee Farmer or the Farmer's to the prosecution of this important branch Visitor need either "attempt to prove that of industry, and certainly there is nothing lime has been more generally applied and wanting on the score of ingenuity to make it with more success than the excrements of

!From the Ploughman.] THE OLD FARM RAKE.

I love it; I love it; and who'll undertake To chide me for loving my Old Farm Rake? I have treasured it long, as an heir loom to me, And e'er kent it safe, lest it injured might be. I prize it above every thing of its kind,
So precious the implement is to my mind.
Do you ask why it is? This answer I make,
'Twee my grandfather's own; yes, this Old Farm Rake! How often I've seen him rolling the hay, With his wrinkled brow, and his locas an gray:
And I almost worship'd him when he smiled,
And, patting my cheek, blessed his little grandchild.
But years rolled on and his fire went out,
His energies fail'd, and he scarce went about. Yet, oft from his reveries would be awake, And tell of his prowess with the Old Farm Rake Choice, favorite tool, thou hast seen much repair, Full many a head, aye, state and how, Thou hast had, all new, as the truth would show But then, what of that? there, sure, cannot be, A possible doubt of thy identity.
Thou art still the same, my horse I'll stake,
My good, good grandfather's Old Farm Rake: My good, good grandfather's Old Farm Rake:

'Fis past! 'tis past! and his days are done;

We all have seen his setting aun!

How often down in youder field,

This implement I have seen him wield!

Al! call me a dunce, or what you will,

Yet Pm 'of the same opinion still,'

And I love it still for graudfather's sake;

I venerate ever the Old Farm Rake.

CRIP-BITING. Horses sometimes contract the habit of biting their mangers, or whatever hard substance they can lay hold of. The habit results in considerable injury to the animal, in consequence, as is commonly supposed, of his sucking or drawing in air. Lime does not generally abound in New Supposed, of his sucking or drawing in air. Mr. Youatt says the crib-biting horse is notoriously more subject to colic than other horses.

annually by the exportation of Eggs and He says, also, that this is one of those tricks ed, twice as much as it does upon the Jersey Poultry. It is said, by those that have made which are very contagious and difficult to or Pennsylvania farms. If we use it here, the experiment, that a rooster and twelve cure. The habit is so inveterate that when we must use it as choice brandy or wines are hens will yield more actual profit than a com- horses addicted to it have been turned to pas- used, by way of medicine. The editor of the mon cow, and that fourteen bushels of corn, ture for the purpose of curing it, they have Visitor has been in the habit of using Thomasor its equivalent in boiled potatoes, soaked been known, according to Mr. Youatt, to galonts, or other food suited to their habits and lop across a field for the mere purpose of tastes, is an ample amount of food for their having a gripe at a rail. Mr. Y. suggests support for the year. Several persons have that a strap buckled tightly round the neck, lesired from the Committee a detailed state- by compressing the wind-pipe, will prevent

nit this, and the subject has been fully and Mass., has a very valuable horse which has ably discussed by Mr. Bement in his excellent had this habit for sometime; but by the use work on the subject, which may be purchased of a small strap, fastened round the neck just at small expense, and should be in the hands so tight as to bear on the wind-pipe, he is of every Poultry raiser in the country.

The Committee saw also upon the Show borse is not in the least injured.

[Albany Cultivator.

LIME MANIA.

It will be recollected that the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman controverted an ee cannot close their report, without implorlime. The following we copy from the October number of the Farmer's Monthly the subject, that shall give it an interest and fied, from actual experiment, that it is beneficial on his farm. [Ed. M. F.

In the course of the last ten years of reading, particularly on matters appertaining to agriculture, we have seen and admired much all, for premium. There is-1-a cross of that has come from the pen of Mr. Buckmin-Booby and Brazil, rooster. 2-a pure ster, of Framingham, in the several papers to blood Spanish rooster. 3-White Top-knot which he has contributed; he is strong and sturdy as a tiller of the soil as he is plain often 1-a cross of Spanish, Booby, Dorking and in matter of fact. Sometimes we find men in Belcher, hens. 2-cross of Spanish, Win- the discussion of a popular topic, having much gate and Poland, hens, 3-cross of Poland, more influence, especially when their side of Dorking and China, hens. 4-pure blood an argument favors the inclination of popular White Polands, hens. 5-a few of my early prejudice, by repeated bold assertion, by "denying all things and insisting upon proof," than the most able reasoner who is ready to perience find the above to give the most and measure with accuracy and consider the Mr. Buckminster begins (for the title of his

once or twice a week. I wintered three ed the application of lime as a manure with moulting, and a short period toward the lat- have resulted in teaching the people a lesson ter part of January. I supply lime, ashes, at an expense altogether out of proportion to ne sand and gravel, old plaster, and animal its value. If our recollection does not fail us, food, all but the last constantly, and the last Mr. Buckminster commenced his hostility to nce or more each week. I have on hand, in lime not simply by the doctrine that it was addition to my last year's stock, eighty or altogether useless as a manure, but that it was when he admits that in some soi fact, illustrative of the value of common salt the old fox, too-in throwing sand into the as a manure for fruit trees, is given by a writer in the Gardener's (London) Chronicle: ly found that the land where sand is most "I have a large, handsome Bigazzean cher- prevalent is soonest divested of its strength; ry tree, which blossomed and fruited, then bence practical farmers, who regard only aprooped. I cut from the turf a triangular pearances as the indications of soil, dread a six inch trench round it, six feet from the redundancy of sand. The mass of mankind trunk, half filled it with salt, and replaced do not at once appreciate the fact that a greatthe turf. I have had noble crops ever since, but the tree makes very little new wood." The same result attended an experiment present in the most productive soil. Water which was recently made by us on a plum tree that had immature fruit for years. w. superabundance of water is often inconvenient THE KIDNEY VS. THE FIELD BEAN. Re- and even destructive; sand is felt as the greatcent experiments have served to demonstrate er curse to a dry soil in the absence of water. the fact that, on strong soils, the Kidney bean Yet water and sand are more material than is equally wholesome, and much more pro- every thing else in the economy which reprolific than the field bean. Of legumin, albu- duces the vegetable clothing of earth's surmen, &c., it contains 23.6 per cent, while the face. How very unfair, then, to compare latter contains only 11.7; consequently, they line, a more costly ingredient, as a less are much more nutritious, and require a far valuable material, than sand in the com-

desire in the Visitor to engage in a dispute with the veteran of the Massachusetts Plough-SILK CULTURE. There can be no reason man, Had be presented the subject of lime me years since that raw silk was produced up the subject. We publish the opinions of

uccessful. We hope to see it extend. w. horned cattle, horses, sheep and hogs."- sand, into their particular use, leaving the These and other common manures all will admit to be most immediately active and useful; without the vegetable manures or the in- a different crop. This principle affords us fluence of vegetation upon the soil, no improvement may be anticiputed. Neither lime and rotation of crops. 'The land, long supernor any other mineral manure can at once supply their place—the one cannot be a substitute for the other; and it is hardly fair Nature alone, without artificial aid, may reasoning to condemn the one, because it does not answer all the ready purposes of the soils. The naked sand banks of the desert

Mr. Buckminster will not attempt to gainsay the fact that thousands of farmers in Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia have came to the extensive use of lime, and that they believe that this to them has been a greater renovator of the soil than all other manures which have been there applied. In some parts plaster, which is the sulphate of lime, is found the most potent of of clay or other alumins. the two. The best farmers who in the middle States freely use lime are fond of all the "execrements" named as well as the "putrid flesh of land animals or fish" when they can get them, because they greatly aid the lime usually cultivated soils of New England and other mineral manures. But Mr. Buckminster must yield a long step in his prejudice against the use of lime as a manure, if he CRIP-BITING. Horses sometimes contract making land fruitful which was before unpro-

ton lime by way of medicine upon his manure heaps more or less for ten years; he believes he has gained some valuable information from the experiments thus far; he thinks he is wiser than he was when he began. The first few casks applied directly to the excremental nanure of the stables disproved one of the positions which we understand Mr. Buckninster to take, that lime fails to hasten the decomposition of other materials-we found that lime was a little too hasty in action when applied to the animal and vegetable manures rich in ammonia. We corrected our course in this respect by applying lime in its caustic state directly to the materials taken from a wet and acid muck bed; and we believe we have at length discovered the fact that as many as three parts of our muck, tempered and mollified by the operation of one tenth of its volume of quick lime kept in contact from early fall through the winter to the next spring, mixed with one part of the common manure of stables, will make the whole mass a better manure than the one-fourth of stable manure alone. We have been brought to believe that lime as a decomposer of other ingredients in the compost bed is worth the value of its cost even at higher prices. It may not add to the inherent value of the muck or other material on which it operates-it decomposes and therefore fits them for more ready and effective use.

Speaking of the value of common muck or peat mud taken from the bog: many farmers believe it to be of little or no use applied to any land-some are ready to give the opinion that it poisons the growth of vegetables. The same opinion is formed of plaster and lime in some cases. The reason of this comes from the almost universal habit of applying the manures exclusively for the crop first to be taken off: the remote effects are not regarded, and from this results the too general disregard of the value of mineral manures. Where clear black muck was spread over a ploughed field eight years previous, we could distinctly trace the growth of a full double crop of clover feed in a pasture where each pile of the muck was laid down to be spread. This experience convinced us that there was scareely less intrinsic value in the muck bed than in the stable manure. In some kinds of soil lime JAMES L. CHILD. common parlance are considered of little or no value, especially when their proportion is are of some value; quite sure are we of the greater than other materials necessary to make fact that lime is always useful, acting with SALT FOR FRUIT TREES. The following a fruitful soil. There is a good deal of fox— stimulating animal and vegetable manures, on those soils where potatoes, Indian corn, or the cereal grains may be produced.

To the most scientific, inasmuch as all soils differ, and even the same field is differently charged with the mineral material giving the greatest present production, there can be no absolute rule as to what will and what will not be most usefully applied. The experience of every man on his own premises must be the best teacher. No man who cannot afford it should risk much for any untried experiment. If any man shall learn one thing certain, his experience, if he be intelligent and ready to communicate, may come in aid of hundreds of others. We believe that we have discovered, for the benefit of our New England soil, in a different and scantier use than that of the farmers of Jersey and Delaware, a double value in common quick lime either air or water slacked when applied first to the compost heap from one-tenth to one-twentieth of its volume.

The generous use of compost manure, of which lime is one ingredient, we are free to say, on all soil producing corn, rye, oats, &c., vill impart a strength and stamina to the stalk of the growing grain which will secure it against rust and blight that is quite common in land highly charged with the stimulating manures of excrements of cattle and horses. Where lime or potash abounds in any field,

it can be of little present use to apply them: where both ingredients have been extracted or have always been deficient, we cannot doubt either may be well applied. The roots of all trees and other vegetation, according to our theory, are always operating a change in the soil where they grow-converting the mineral qualities, whether rocks, gravel or qualities for which one crop is not wanted in the state which will best apply to another and result rather from the operation of the wind and atmosphere, keeping it in perpetual motion, than from the want of any inherent quality of the soil to produce. Where the action of the winds can be stayed, it has been found that the sand barrens of Cape Cod which have remained such for hundreds of centurics, may be converted into fruitful fields with probably less than ten per cent. addition Our theory in relation to the application of

lime, tested by an experience which we are ready to verify, would be that as the medicine where limestone is not an original ingredient, to good advantage. To our use, it has been the great agent preserving our potato fields from blight and rot, expelling noxious weeds, and especially sorrel, filling out our oats to AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 1847.

We are aware that this expression is often render some comparatively small thing, or circumstance, ludicrous, but, after all, it is no joke, especially since we are in a fair way of having all Mexico, with her leperos, mountains, condors, juguars and scorpions. In fact we are inclined to think we shall find it to be what Jonathan would call a "leetle too big by a darned sight." The part of that region that has been explored and partially settled is "a great country"; but in addition to that, is an immense territory and no white man knows what it contains—who lives there or what it is good for. We allude to the great Basin which stretches between the Wah-Satch, or southern extremity of the Rocky Mountains, and the California Mountains, and south from the Columbia River. This basin, according to Fremont, spreads over an extent of about eight hundred miles north and south, and seven hundred miles east and west. It is called a desert, but who knows what it is? No traveller has ever crossed it-no white man has ever explored it. There are salt lakes and barren sands on its eastern edge, and hence from what has been seen of these it has been called the great American desert. It may be so, but what becomes of the floods of waters that are continually pouring down from the lofty mountains on each side? One would suppose that these would produce some fertility. Fremont believes it to be filled with rivers and lakes that have no outlet to the ocean. He also remarks in regard to it, that "the whole idea of such a desert is a novelty in our country, and excites Asiatic, not American ideas. | can: Interior basins, with their own systems of lakes and rivers, and often sterile, are common enough in Asia; people still in the elementary states of families, living in deserts, with no other occupation than the mere animal search for food, may still be seen in that ancient quarter of the globe; but in America such things are new and strange, unknown and unsuspected, and discredited when related." The exploration of this country should be undertaken by government, and continued until it is known what it contains, and of what value it can be made to civilized life. Not but that we have already more land than will be taken up and cultivated and

The rapid settlement of the Oregon territory will facilitate the exploration, and we hope not many years will elapse ere we shall have a faithful examination of this "unknown region," and that we shall all be able to say that although this is "a great country," we know the whole of it "like a book."

rendered the abode of industrious communi-

ties for years and years to come-but never-

theless we ought to know what there is in our

own territory and around, whether we want

to make immediate use of it or not.

copied from late English sporting papers, an extended account of a great trotting match, which came off at Manchester, England, on the 9th of October. The terms of the match were that the winning horse should trot not less than seventeen and a half miles within the hour; the horse which accomplished the greatest distance in the time to gain the prize. There was a company of Americans on the ground from Philadelphia and New York. They had two horses, and entered the slowest one, named "Sir William," who was rode by John Spicer of New York, Two erack English horses were entered, but after going some twelve miles, they backed out. Sir William, the Yankee horse, trotted within the hour a distance of eighteen miles and a half, and, of course, was the winner. The prize was one hundred sovereigns. A sovereign is quoted now, we believe, at \$4,86. This is called by the English press the most wonderful feat of trotting in the world. Spicer was so used up that he could not stand when he dismounted. Sir William was not at "all distressed, but lively as a kitten, and looked fit to repeat it in half an hour after, had need been." The rider, "not hearing the pistol fired when the hour was up, went another round faster than ever." Verily, old Johnny Bull has got his hands full to contend success fully with young Jonathan, at any sort of a match. These jockey Americans, finding it impossible to get another lick at the Englishmen, are now on their way home, disappointed at not getting an opportunity to let their fast horse show himself. Sir William is owned by residents of Philadelphia-has done himself and his proprietors honor, and is emphatically "one of the horses!"

A WOMAN HUNG. Mrs. Mary Runkle, con victed of the murder of her husband, was executed in the jail at Whitesboro', New York, on the afternoon of the 9th instant From the extended account of her life and execution, published in the Oneida Herald, it seems that she was a very hardened wretchthat she forged an order to obtain goodsthat she bought goods of a pedlar on credit. and when he came to collect the debt, it is supposed she murdered him, as he was traced to her house, and could not be traced any farther-that she drowned in a tub of water her own children, to prevent her detection as the murderer of the pedlar-that she poisoned her son, and asserted that he died of the measles-that she robbed a church in Fulton of its cushions, &c., was arrested, but evaded the law by a settlement—and finally, she murdered her husband, who was found dead in the morning, when the neighbors were called, "with bruises upon him which afforded sufficient evidence of her guilt in the minds of the court." She "avers that she did not intend to murder him, but did so in defending herself from his assaults." Our readers will not understand from the above that it was known for a certainty that this woman murdered the pediar and her own children, but that very strong circumstantial evidence led almost every one to believe she did. Before she was launched into eternity, she said she was prepared for death, having made her peace with her Maker.

The Mobile papers announce that the yellow fever has entirely disappeared from that The snow-fall of last Sunday admor

garners. There are many deserving objects with us." As Thomson very aptly says: "Ah! little think the gay licentious proud,
"Ah! little think the gay licentious proud,
Whom pleasure, power and affluence surround;
They who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,
And waston, often cruel, riot waste;
Ah! little think they, while they dance slong,
How many feel this very moment, death,
And all the sad variety of pain.
How many sink in the devouring flood,
Or more devouring flame. How many bleed,
By shameful variance betwixt man and man.
How many pine in want and dungeon glooms;
Stut from the common air and common use
Of their own limbs. How many drink the cup
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread
Of misery. Sore pierced by wintry winds,
How many sink into the sordid but
Of cheerless puverty."

The cast-off garments of the affluent are dertaking, and very different from entering often welcome gifts to the poor. Let all do for the prize upon a race course. We admit what they can to relieve the wants and make that there may be a difference in the two cascomfortable the needy around them. Those es; but still we think there is a striking simiwho possess the largest bounties of Provi- larity in the causes which lead to the offering dence, have placed in their hands the means of such inducements as we have seen paraded of making glad many hearts-of drying up in some respectable newspapers in the last the tear of many a sorrowing eye-of satis- twelve months-and that is, love of gain, in fying the hungry gnawings of many a child those who make the offers. of want. Almost all have the ability to af-

"Tis a little thing water, yet its draught he fevered lips,

A simple word of encouragement may wholly despairing, who would otherwise have sunk ers are paying their money for a paper, the It is impossible to estimate the good which are only interesting to those who live in the may follow the kindly utterance of a simple word of encouragement. It may rekindle in the human breast the fire of ambition which has long been latent, and, to appearances, extinguished. Once fanned into a blaze, who can say what it may not accomplish, that lies which is worthy of suppose without within the scope of human power and ingenuity. Let those, then, who are unable to give of this world's goods, do what they can, longer than any with whom we are acquainting brother to take courage, and to wrestle which will be useful in proportion to the libmanfully with his fate. In short, let all exert erality of support which he receives from the themselves to cheer and help their brother community in which he has located himself. GREAT TROTTING MATCH IN ENGLAND, icebergs of adversity. Whatever may be the country newspapers are not worth the money Brother Jonathan too much for Johnny exalted station which we now occupy, we asked for them, and that they take a city ance and the sympathy of those who are now And we often wonder whether such people far less favored than ourselves. As "ye are aware that they are pursuing a course would that others should do unto you, do ye which must make their local papers more even so unto them."

At a meeting of the Kennebec Institute, holden at the Town Hall, in Hallowell, on Thursday, November 11th, the teachers of said institute, formed themselves into a body, discontinued, and the subscriptions transferred under the title of the Kennebec Teachers' to the Connecticut Whig. Association. The organization was completed by choosing, C Hewins, Chairman; C. R. McFadden, Recording Secretary, and

R. A. Rice, Corresponding Secretary. C. Hewins, C. R. McFadden, R. A. Lellan, were named as executive committee, a capital paper of the Journal. . for transacting such business as may pertain to the Association.

Voted, that we hold one meeting during a circular, in which he states that no mail the coming winter, at such time and place matter, destined for any of the British posses as the executive committee may determine. sions on this continent, will be permitted to Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting leave the United States, unless the United be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, States postage thereon is previously fully paid. and published in the journals of the County. C. BEWINS, Chairman.

records a great pedestrian feat, recently acwho undertook to walk a distance of fifty miles in fourteen hours. He performed the task in eleven hours and twenty-two minutes! The Boston Journal, in remarking upon this, says that Capt. Partridge, of Norwich, Vt., has frequently walked sixty miles in a day, and on one occasion at least, seventy-

five miles a day! A friend at our elbow informs us that, a few years since, a young man by the name of THE "ROUGH & READY," a Taylor paper Robert Prescott, of Epping, N. H., on a wa- published in New York, places the name o ing, at the time, about fourteen hours. He Presidency. Gen. Taylor, of course, is it nformant does not know the exact time, but thinks that it was equal to either of the above.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. The small river boats, Oregon and Phænix, came in contact one day last week, between Kennebec Dam and Waterville. The Oregon was loaded with freight. She suck in a few minutes after the collision. The Phænix sustained but slight injury. No lives were lost. We do not know to whom blame is chargeable.

MILD AUTUMN. Our autumn has been and praise." There will be great slaughter very mild thus far. We have not had a full no doubt. We cannot refrain from asking season for some years—we think not since 1830-in which there has been so little frost. It has been somewhat cloudy and wet, and the fall feed has continued in this vicinity good and abundant a much longer time than

Snow. The Banner states that, on the night of the 5th instant, four inches of snow fell in the town of Bradford, Penobscot Co. Snow fell in this vicinity to the depth of three or four inches, on Sunday last, but a sprinkling of rain reduced it much. We no-ticed one man taking his first sleigh-ride, but it was what might be appropriately termed story writing, and is about to been "making a rub and a go of it," and there was

CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

us of the near approach of winter. The late for a certain class of city newspapers to winds came down from the snow-capped hills offer "splendid prizes," "great inducements," us cold as charity, piercing the skeleton-dwellings of baggard want! Poverty stands agents to induce them to exert themselves to shivering in its comfortless and cheerless rags, extend the circulation of their respective with scarce an eye to pity or an arm to save.
Yes, even in our own loved New England, the sorrowful victims of gaunt poverty are value, to those who will procure the largest oft to be found amid our glutted and groaning This may be perfectly honest. We will not of charity in our midst, who perhaps may never be known as such, unless sought out ous of exposing their real situations, and times much to the detriment of their own much less apt to ask alms, than those who affairs, - when the chance of obtaining it is stand in less need. The dictates of a com-mon bumanity demand that such should be thousand. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out cared for-sought out and relieved. If we of a thousand, who spend their time and do not see poverty asking charity at our money in the hope of "securing a splendid doors, we are apt to forget, amid the busy prize" for their exertions, are sure to be disscenes of life, that "the poor we have always appointed in their hopes. If it were not a cheaper mode of obtaining subscribers than the employment of agents at stated salaries or per centage, these very shrewd and "enterprising publishers" would not adopt such a course. No doubt many of them would be horror-struck at the waste of time which would result from a foot-race of a thousand persons for a single prize of ten dollars or even two hundred and fifty dollars, should it only be for a race of one hour; and when in the case of the newspaper "trial" it would occupy weeks and perhaps months. It may be said that in the case of extending the cirity to be active in their "labors of love." culation of a newspaper, it is a laudable un-

or country papers, and thereby crippling them of their means of usefulness. They may obtain a newspaper printed in a city for the same and perhaps less money, and one connished in the paper printed in their own vicinity. But a paper printed in a city some two, three or five hundred miles distant, can-There are none so poor that they cannot not be expected to publish all the local news speak a kind and encouraging word to cheer of every section of the country. It is imtheir fellows on to breast the tide of adversity. possible to do so before it becomes stale, even if their limits would admit, which of course change the dark fortune of the timorous and they would not. So it is plain that subscribunder the accumulations of their misfortunes, columns of which are filled with subjects that

immediate vicinity of the place of publica-

And again: By withdrawing the patronage which legitimately belongs to a paper located in the vicinity of subscribers, you deprive the publishers of the means of furnishing a paper by word and action, to cheer on their desponded. A publisher can only furnish a paper through the rugged paths of life and over the We often hear people complain that their worthless than they have been, if they do not compel them to suspend their publication entirely. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

> DISCONTINUED. The New England Weekly Review, published in Hartford, Ct., and one of the best journals on our list, has been

RETIRED. Dr. F. Lane has retired from the editorial chair of the Lewiston Falls Journal. He was one of the ablest editors in the State, and we are sorry that his professional W. Atherton, J. W. Robinson, E. W. business would not allow of his remaining at Haywood, T. F. Jerrald and G. W. Mc- the post which he has so ably filled. He made

RETALIATION. We learn from the Bost Atlas, that the Postmuster General has issued This is done as a matter of retaliation, be cause the British government has charged the mail matter of the steamer Washington PEDESTRIANISM. The Quebec Mercury with full postage. The new arrangement goes

> "RICHARD 'S HIMSELF AGAIN." Our old friend Nathaniel Hutchins, formerly "mine host" of the Augusta House, and recently of the Franklin House, in this village, has taken the Cobbossee House, in Gardiner. No man better understands the art of keeping a good public house, than friend H. The Cobbossee House, under his administration, is bound to

ger of \$100, undertook to walk a distance of Hon. George Evans, of this State, under its sixty miles between sunrise and sunset, mak- editorial head as a candidate for the Vice performed the task short of the time. Our candidate for the Presidency. The Native American paper published in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., advocates the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Mass., for the Vice Presidency. Nominations are as numerous as huckleber

> RUN, TURKEY, RUN! On the 25th inst. one week from to-day, there will be a great battle fought in or upon Turkey! Fourteen or more states have already appointed that day "to be observed as a day of thanksgiving

"Who would be a turkey hen Kept and fattened in a pen, To be devoured by greedy men? Turkey, turn and run." AN APOLOGY. The editor of the low Statesman gives the following excuse to his

readers for a lack of editoral matter: "Not nuch editorial this week-can't help itanother houncing big boy in this shantyonly happens once a year-we are trying to TURNED PREACHER. We see it stated

some of the newspapers that Prof. J. H. Ingraham, the prolific novelist, has abandoned

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving is at hand, that "joyous Yankee fesmpkin-pier, at such a rate that a stranger would fidence in his military skill and judgment. He has already won a good reputation in the

rest of the year, that its history and origin might form a worthy subject of research to the nutiquary. But wherever and by whomsoever it was first invented, there is no reason to doubt of its being copied from the wherever and by whomsoever it was first invented, there is no reason to doubt of its being copied from the Christmas of the Catholics and Episcopalians. The old patriarchs of New England were after all, just like other folks—they liked creature comforts as well as any body else, but they wanted to have their own way about the matter—so they dropt the observance of Christmas, and appointed another day to be celebrated exactly like it. And from the times of our illustrious ancestors, this laudable custom of having a day set apart for eating and drinking the best the market affords, has been continued down to the present time. The Governor's Proclamation for Thanksgiving is usually issued about the first of November, and the day appointed is generally near the close of that month or the first week in December. It is always on Thursday. This gives time for the necessary preparations on the three preceding days, and for a gradual sobering down to the common business of life on the two following the featival, without any encroachment on the Sabbath.

As soon as the people learn the day, it begins to be allowed to in the course of the every-day chit-chatabout the farmers' houses, as a kind of central point or focus towards which the arrangements for the coming winter must tend. The shoes for the children must be made before Thanksgiving, for the school always begins the section of the schoo before Thanksgiving, for the school always begins the ceeding against such odds! But the word is next Monday, and Jim's new trowsers and little Ellen's given. "Forward and storm Contreras," and before Thanksgiving, for the school always begins the next Monday, and Jim's new trowsers and little Ellen's given. "Forward and storm Contreras," and it is done. The Mexicans are flying before by they will go somewhere that evening, and will want them to wear, and folks are too busy to do any sewing Thanksgiving week. And so the old gentleman goes to the shoemakers with the children's measures, and the old lady, with spectacles on her nose, begins to burn the midnight oil over the cloak and pantaloous.

Cedling against such odds! But the word is given. "Forward and storm Contreras," and it is done. The Mexicans are flying before us like lightning, and the shout of victory is heard from every point. Our little column is still advancing, and soon we are on the tented field of Cherubusco. Worth, this glorious man, has opened upon the enemy's left.—
Twiggs upon the centre, while our Brigade is ordered to the left for the nurpose of turnburn the midnight oil over the cloak and pantaloons.

As the day approaches, it becomes more and more evident to the looker-on that something is brewing.—

of the enemy's works. The force for this Knots of young men may be seen in close consultation at the corners of the street, who disperse with sheepish looks on the approach of their elders; and girls are one knew how many, but when we reached nessually active in carrying their dried apples to the the ground we found a line three fourths of the store and laying in a stock of many-colored ribbons and morocco shoes. At length the long-expected Manday before Thanksgiving, arrives. The old gentleman goes to the store himself, and returns with a basket full of suspicious looking packages in brown wrapping paper, which are forthwith transferred to the high shelf in the which are forthwith transferred to the high shelf in the buttery, so as to be out of harm's way, for the aforesaid papers are filled with precious things, such as cinnamon and raisins, in regard to which the younger members of the family are by no means trust-worthy. Then operations commence in right sober earcest. Turkeys, geese and chickens are massacred as if their lives were worth nothing. The boys "fire up" with dry hemlock or pine, like the engineer's crew on a Mississippi steum bout, and the old lady's oven will not be cool again till Friday morning at the somest. not be cool again till Friday morning at the soonest.

The girls with bare arms are kneading pie-crust, stewing pumpkin, picking over the raisins, a post for which shout and inoved forward in good order. The

commonly three days in the whole year, when there is prisoners, is commonly savage in these northern regions, yet in defiance of frost and snow and a furious north-wester die. I have had in all the fights twelve men in the gloomy month of November, when the weather wounded, and Lut one killed. Our men from howling through the trees and stripping them of the last of their withered leaves, within-doors every thing looks as bright as May. The old gentleman relaxes that in the head while talking with me, but he had while talking with me, but he had while talking with me, but he Maine have been lucky, not more than fifteen the tight rein usually held on the children, and they gambol and frisk about house, making what noise they Sergeant Wadsworth is well and hearty, hav-

other good things are in rendiness. A pot of coffee is at an end. Now all was bustle in our cam steaming on the table, compared to which, Mahomet's again. At this time, I was confined to m rine, sealed with musk, that the faithful are to drink room with the bilious fever. But when or

The votes are divided among some fifteen or twenty candidates. They have postponed further balloting for the present.

the United States for the charter of an Odd Fellows' Lodge in Oregon.

LETTER FROM CAPT. BODFISH.

Thanksgiving is at hand, that "joyons Yankee festival," as some one has called it, when the hard-working and parsimonious people of New England bolt from the straight-forward path of thrift, followed so closely during the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year, and plunge headforemost into sensual gormandizing, and devour chickens, plum-puddings and army for his courage and gentlemanly deportment. Although the letter was written for something so totally at variance with the whole course and tenor of events in the land of steady habits for the

dy, with bread-peel in hand, presides over this formid-able array. Under this energetic system the house is soon filled with good things. soon filled with good things.

But an artificial famine prevails. They have hasty rushed forward, and leaped the ditch with but with outstretched hands and streaming eyes, they beg for a piece of pumpkin-pie, receive no mercy. Whether, as the old hady alleges, she is too busy to cook any thing for present necessity, or whether it is done for thing for present necessity, or whether it is done for the day. the purpose of gaining a ferocious appetite for the day men were not inclined to incumber themselves of the feast, I never could discover; but there are not with many prisoners. They will not take poorer picking than during the three before Thanks-giving. The first sprinkle that announces the coming shower, appears at the supper on Wednesday evening, the sight was awful to behold. The Mexiwhen the old lady produces one or two pies which have cans were fleeing in every direction—the line met with some accident in baking, or some such pre- completely broken, and they were driven to cursor of the beatitudes of the morrow. At last the the gates of the City, when we were ordered kin pies behold the sun rise for the last time. Though dead and wounded. I found eight of my brave

can, without let or hindrance. The girls look smiling; ing never seen a sick day since he left home. He has been faithful to his company. When ing, and the stove, heated seven times more hot than it is wont to be, keeps old Boreas effectually at bay. The breakfast is good, splendid, admirable; but still we are now, we can whip the best 2000 Mextechoicest viands in the buttery do not come on yet—the "main question" is not yet put. After breakfast After the battle of the 20th, Santa Anna the "main question" is not yet put. After breakfast the family separate to amuse themselves as best they may till the hour of dinner. The old gentleman goes to meeting—the old lady watches the cooking of the turkey, plum-pudding and chicken-pie—the boys take a "cruise," and the girls prepare their ribbons for the ball. The little children run wild through the house, ball, the children run wild through the house, should overthrow his government, and then begging, from time to time, a few raisins from their mother, as she is making her pudding; or, shame on them, pilfering a handful when her back is turned, and Gen. Scott entered into an agreement with him cating acres of pie.

Gen. Scott entered into an agreement with him to suspend hostilities for the purpose of ad-Two o'clock, the hour for dinner, arrives, and all justing matters. But the knave only wanted to gain time for the purpose of collecting his table is brought out of the fore-room and covered with a snow-white cloth. The turkey is placed near the old gentleman's plate, to be carved and served round for the first course, while on and around the stove the in Paradise, is mere ditch water.

But why should I tantalize any body by attempting to describe a feast of good things like this? An old writer says, "True bliss can never be described; it then dismounted and took the Rio de Plano.

writer says, "True bliss can never be described; it must be felt." The remark is particularly applicable to a thankagiving supper. Slowly and reluctantly they retire from the table, and prepare for the anusements of the evening. The boys and girls of a certain size go to the ball—the younger ones have their company in the kitchen, and play at blindfold; and the old folks have a fire in the lore-room, and some of their neighbors come in and spend the evening in social chat about the old times when they were young. And so passes Thanksgiving, and, for one day, grasping avarice, and withering care, and sin and sorrow, seem to be banished from the earth.

Rellows to the field of the Rio de Plano. I then dismounted and took the command of my company and went into the fight. This fight was on the morning of the 3th inst., about sunrise, and lasted until 10 o'clock, A. M. We lost in this engagement about 450; the Mexican about 1500. We had 3000 the Mexican force amounted to 15,000. This fight completely used mup. I was left at Tacubaya that night. The regiment marched back to our old quarters again. Next day I was sent to the hospital at Mexicoac, where I remained four days, when I attempted to gain my regiment again, and Avarice, and withering care, and sin and sorrow, seem to be banished from the earth.

N. R.

IN TROUBLE. The Rev. J. N. Maffit has got into trouble with some of his brethren in Cincinnati, Ohio, in consequence of preaching upon the Mexican war, and endeavoring to prove that "the conquest of that country is a part of the design of Providence for reforming the religion of that country."

CAN'T ELECT. The Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, have made nine unsuccessful attempts to elect a U. S. Senator. The votes are divided among some fifteen or The votes are divided among some fifteen or twenty candidates. They have postponed further balloting for the present.

Exignation. The Norfolk (Va.) Herald that the city capitulated, and on the 16th, the most of our army was in the City. Our regiment did not go into the city until after the wounded were all taken care of the present of the city until after the wounded were all taken care of the present of the city until after the wounded were all taken care of the present of the city until after the wounded were all taken care of the present of the presen EXIGRATION. The Norfolk (Va.) Herald states that the emigration from that state, of slaveholders and their slaves, has been very great during the past year. Their places are rapidly filling up with industrious New Englanders. These men will make Virginia a free state before many years.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP IN OREGON. An application has been made to the Grand Lodge of the Living States for the Living States for the Lodge of the Living States for the Lodge of the Living States for the Lodge of the Mexican army; they reamout recover and organize in any body. we have destroyed the Mexican army; the cannot recover and organize in any body we have taken all their artillery and ammunition, and now what can they do? I say nothing. They are down and pust recover—but the question is, Will they treat with us They are a mulish race of beings, vain any

GREAT FIRE IN TOPSHAM. We learn from the Buth Daily Tribune, that on Saturday morning last a most destructive fire occurred in Topsham. It was discovered at about half past one o'clock, in the Great Mills, situated on the upper side of Androscoggin Bridge. The alarm was immediately given by the workmen, and notwithstanding extraordinary exertions were made, the fire taining four saws, "and a lath machine, together with a building connected and owned th the mills containing a clapboard and throughout our County is desirable. Adoptshingle machines, and about six hundred ed. housand feet of lumber, and seventy-six thou-

sand of shingles, were almost totally destroyed. About ninety feet of the Bridge, under-neath which a large quantity of the lumber Moved, That a Committee be appointed to was piled, was also destroyed. The fire nominate a committee to take into considera-raged unabated until about seven o'clock, tion the subject of uniformity of School Books, when by the almost superhuman exertions of and to recommend series of books to be in troduced into our schools. the citizens, its progress was stayed."

The Tribune gives the following list of

at \$2000, and lumber at about \$4000; by James and Hannah Thompson and Joshua Haskell, one saw at \$2000, and lumber belonging to Haskell valued at about \$1200; by Jabez and Nahum Perkins and David Scribner, one saw, \$2000, and some lumber; by Jesse D. Wilson and O. E. Frost, one saw, 2000, and lumber belonging to Wilson valned at about \$5000. The Messrs, Barron and Haskell were partly insured on Mills. Lumber not insured. The total loss as near as we could ascertain, will not fall short of \$15,000.

the ladies of Topsham, who labored with and Mr. Vose signified his willingness to a the ladies of Topsham, who labored with great zeal,—the students of Bowdoin College, and especially to the lumbermen, for their exertions in staying the raging element.

Mosse & Co's Carriage Factors—

Mosse & Co's Carriage Factors—

Monse & Co's CARRIAGE FACTORY .-These enterprising and skilful workmen are pressing forward in their business with comnendable energy and industry. He who cannot be suited in a carriage at this shop, from a wheelbarrow to an omnibus, may go further and very probably get a much poorer article. tendance was about 210. The number of We see that they are finishing off some beau-tiful and thoroughly made sleighs for the was well sustained to the end of the time. coming winter, and have also under way sundry coaches, phaetons, and wagons of all sorts and sizes, "from a German flute to a penny whistle," which will be ready for the spring campaign. For good material, thorespring campaign. For good material, thorespring campaign. ough workmanship, and elegance of finish, en in reading, spelling, teaching the alphabe their carriages are equal to any "in these United States" and the province of Mexico. United States and the province of Mexico.

after a session of five weeks—Judge Tenney with the management of schools. A vote was presiding. This is the second term which Judge Tenney has held in this place since ducing music into our public schools as a his appointment, and although it was a long healthful, pleasant and profitable exercise, not term, and many important cases were tried, to take up much time, but to excite and keep yet it was, upon the whole, a very pleasant Friday evening last, by Mr. Seavey, of the one. The good common sense, ready knowledge, patient equanimity, and business tact of illustrated by experiments mostly performed Judge Tenney, qualify him eminently for a with the new apparatus just purchased for the High School; on Saturday evening, by Mr. very useful and distinguished Judge.

TRIAL OF COL. FREMONT. The trial of this enterprising young officer is now going Board of Education, on the claims of free on at Washington. He is accused by Gen. schools. on at Washington. He is accused by Gen.
Kearney of mutiny and disobedience of his orders. It seems that Fremont captured Calwater, with very successful experiments in ifornia before Kearney arrived, and was, of course, Governor—but Kearney says that he was Governor, and so Uncle Sam will have a Thursday evening, by Rev. Mr. Judd, of Auarge bill to pay merely for the purpose of trying titles. We should think the cabinet might settle this business without so much two lectures by Dr. Cutter, on physiology, cost of time and money.

He was borne to the hospital and considered mortally wounded. He recovered and took part in the battle of Chapultepec, where he land Advertiser; a post which he has filled for was again wounded in the arm.

No VENERATION. A Salem paper says that some sacrilegious bound robbed the ancient We learn from a friend that on Saturday and venerable Endicot pear tree of all its fruit morning last, about 1 o'clock, the dwelling this year. That "hound's" bump of vener- house of Widow Groves, situated about one

PATENT GREASE. The Saturday Courier says that Booth's patent grease for railroad 75 years old, the only persons in the house at axles is composed of 1 gallon of water, 3 the time of the fire, and as the fire was not pounds of tallow, 6 pounds of palm oil, 1-2 discovered till the house was completely enpound of common soda, (or 8 lbs. of tallow veloped in the flames, no clue is afforded to and 10 lbs. of palm oil.) The mixture to be heated to 210 degrees, and well stirred till it ried on Monday. [Bath Times. cools down to about 70 degrees.

New York, arrived at Newport on Friday. She put in there for coal, not having enough to carry her into New York. She brings two days later news from the continent of Europe, but we find nothing of importance. but we find nothing of importance.

COMING HOME. Gen. Taylor has got leave of absence, and is coming home in December. discharged the piece, killing the child in-Poor man! Only think of the havoc of turkies stantly. that will be made at public dinners for him. His friends will worry him worse than the Mexicans ever did.

IMPROVED DRAYS. The Philadelphians have drays with a fixed pulley on the front part, by which one man can load heavy articles with comparative case.

MISSIONARY TO CALIFORNIA. The Epis copal board of missions have agreed to establish a mission at San Francisco in California, he found a most desirable contrivance—cerand have appointed Rev. Mr. Leavenworth tainly at some seasons of the year.

FATHER MATTHEW. The owners of the about 35 years, put up on Saturday night, at packet-ship Mary Ann have given instructions Dunn's tavern, on Stephens' Plains, Westto place the private state cabin of that ship at brook. After dinner on Sunday, he walked the disposal of Father Matthew, next spring, out and fell dead from apoplexy. when he embarks for America.

WILL DO IT FOR NOTHING. Rev. Mr. who will become tee-totallers, to marry them, christen their children, and bury their dead, their section in Waterville. and on the other free of charge. Honse Beer coming up. An exchange

paper says that Societies have been formed

n Frankfort and other German cities for en-

in the harness or on the gridiron. t Wiscasset, now open for travellers, is

four thousand feet long. YELLOW FEVER. Not less than 20,000 bottles are made is almost incredible, workman with the assistance of a gath and blower, will begin and finish one hund

Bell Boat employed over the Steamer Ten- The Town Hall was literally crowded in the Mississippi, has succeeded in raising ers' Institute on Tuesday evening. \$25,000 in specie. (Hallowell

MEETING OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES. The meeting of the Superintending School

Secretary.
Mr. Judd, of Augusta, submitted the follow-

Moved, That uniformity of School Books

Voted, That when we adjourn, we adjourn

Motion adopted, and the Chair named as

The Tribune gives the following list of sufferers, and the amount of their respective losses:

John and William Barron, one saw valued leff, of Waterville. The nominating committee subsequently reported as a committee on uniformity of books, &c., Messrs. H. K. Baker, of Hallowell, A.

Burgess, of Augusta, D. Thurston, of Win-throp, S. Judd, of Augusta, and Jas. P. Weston, of Gardiner. Report accepted.

Voted, To proceed to the election of a
Member of the Board of Education, for

Kennebec County. R. H. Vose, Esq., of Augusta, received the unanimous vote of the convention, and was

The fire is supposed to have caught from the fire used by the workmen in preparing a meal.

The Tribune says that much credit is due to the citizens of Brunswick and Topsham,—the Indies of Topsham,—the Indi

County. Adjourned.
SYLVESTER JUDD, Chairman.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Institute closed on Thursday evening

THE SUPREME COURT rose on Monday, present took part, on the best modes of government, and on various matters connected

particularly its practical uses in the school A TOUGH ONE. Gen. Shields had a ball shot into his right breast, at the battle of Cerro Gordo, which passed out through his spine.

RETIRED. Phineas Barnes, Esq., has retired from the editorial charge of the Porta number of years with much ability.

AWPUL CALAMITY! Fire and loss of Life! ! ation must have been very small, and his ears ought to be cut down to the same dimensions.

mile westward from Wiscasset Village, was totally destroyed by fire, and nelancholy to relate, the lady owner and her brother—Mr. Reuben Young, were both consumed in the

> SAD ACCIDENT. A child three years old, ting it fall on the cap. He then turned the gun at the child, repeating the words, and drew

THANKSGIVING AT CHARLESTON. S. C. as a day of thanksgiving, in accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor of the

VENTILATING GLASS. We see that among the inventions lately registered is a ventilating pane of glass, wherein small holes are drilled obliquely an inch or an inch and a half spart

JOHN PENLEY, of Oxford, a pedlar, aged

A. AND K. RAILROAD. Notwithstandin the almost constant wet weather during the last month, we learn that a larger amount of Hewlet, of Astley, offers to those of his church who will become ten-totallers, to marry them progresses as first as the friends of the road could wish. [Waterville Mail. In Colon, Michigan, Mr. Clipfell, a respec

in Frankfort and other German cities for encouraging the eating of horse-flesh. That's
costly flesh, any how you can fix it, whether
in the harness or on the gridiron.

They had long lived together, and the deeds were in consequence of the gentleman remon strating with the son upon his intemperate

New Orleans during the past season. It has now subsided, and northerners may visit the city with safety.

Diving to some purpose. The Diving

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FIVE D New Yo in a very sponden Oct. 23, chants, Liverpo They ca

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server, ment or ernmer 1844, v ing op produci the loss The land los turned, ly, and are be; which w England imports ed, will for Eng The Saturds been so with the est loss difficult bankers short le would I and use

Liverpool are in a most deplorable situation.

They cannot obtain money upon the best securities. The few who are so fortunate as to get discounts, are compelled to submit to running specifies.

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Government to do something at once to restore confidence. The Times believes that things must take their course, and that nothing will be done by Ministers.

Parliament will not probably assemble much before the usual time.

CHINA. The London Times received, on the 21st ult., the Friend of China and the

purpose of presenting a memorial to the effect that the Government might immediately against foreigners. adopt whatever measures they conceived most advisable to relieve the pressure which now weighs so heavily on all the commercial classes of the community. The deputation was also authorized to represent to Lord John was also authorized to represent to Lord John Russell the depressed condition of trade in Liverpool, owing to the extreme difficulty 20th, Tampico on the 23d, and Brazos Santi-Liverpool, owing to the extreme difficulty which the most wealthy and solvent firms in the town experienced in converting securities into money. The deputation directed the Premier's attention to the critical position in which the merchants and traders of Liverpool were placed, in consequence of the existing pressure in the money market, and the deplorable condition of trade, commerce, and manufactures. At the present time, produce of every kind could only be disposed of at an enormous sperifice, which must, sooner or civil ago on the 24th.

Maj. Gen. Patterson expected to commence his march for the interior about the 24th October.

The Genius of Liberty has files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 7th October, but had only time to say that the most profound tranquility reigned in the capital.

As soon as the new Government of Senor Penay Pena was organized, the fact was officially announced to the representatives of the bills drawn against them.
The deputation expressed their opinion

that a temporary advance by the government, to be secured on the credit of the country, would effect an immense amount of benefit Hays's rangers encountered some two hundred for the mercantile classes, and, by tending to allay the alarm, cause the release of large sums of money, which were now locked up and comparatively profitless, in consequence of the panic which prevailed. They considered it a duty of the government to make such advances of the panic which prevailed. such advances, as a continuance of the present state of things would inevitably have the effect of depriving hundreds and thousands "boys" all came in safe. of the operatives of all classes, employment, and thus prostrate the industrial resources of time here. and thus prostrate the industrial resources of the country. Houses of the most ample resources have already bent before the overwhelming pressure of the times, and those tract the following news from Puebla and the who were the most experienced in monetary interior. and commercial affairs, agreed in saying that if government did not immediately come to the relief of the bankers, merchants and trad-

the relief of the bankers, merchants and traders, the result would be that houses now solvent, and possessing ample means, if their securities were convertible into ready money, would be involved in the common ruin.

Lord John Russell, in reply to the deputation, admitted that the pressure under which the commercial classes labored, at present, was very great, and a subject of deep regret. The matter was one which had occupied, and would occupy, the attention of the Government. He regretted, however, to say that he could not hold out any hope that Government could interfere in such a way as to allay the public apprehension, and relieve individuals from pressure. The Premier promised, however, that the subject should receive from Ministers that attentive consideration due to Ministers that attentive consideration due to the great importance of the interests involv-. Their request to have their lives spared,

IRELAND. The condition of Ireland appears to be growing in every respect worse. Want and distress, outrage and riot are rife in every direction.

"In Limerick a collision has already taken place with the military. An attack was made by about 800 of the populace in a body on the Rathkeale workhouse. A small party of dragoous interfered to prevent the attack. A condict ensued; some of the soldiers were wounded, and they were forced to retreat. The infantry and police were then called out, the riot act was read, and the rioters were dispersed, after two of them being made prisoners and another stabbed by the police. This is the first of, we fear, numberless affrays, which must inevitably result from the present alarming state of things. Assassinations, robberies of arms, plundering of provisions, and general insubordination of the people, are the main subjects of all the communications which reach us from Ireland."

The affairs of the Continent remain substantially as at our previous advices. Switzerland is regarded as still on the very brink.

The affairs of the Continent remain substantially as at our previous advices. Switzerland is regarded as still on the very brink of a civil war, which once begue, may prove a war of extermination to one of the parties.

Santa Anna, after leaving Huamantla, which he did at the head of 1000 horse, was re-inforced by 1500 men of the command of General Reyes, and both remained in the meighborhood of Huamantla till Gen. Lane's departure, after which this town was again taken possession of by Generals Santa Anna and Reyes, who, following up the rear guard of the Americans, killed seventy men, principally inebriated stranglers, and took twenty prisoners. The Austrians still held possession of it as late as the 10th of October. The reported reconciliation of the Queen of Spain with her husband, is confirmed. Intrigue and corruption are said to be busily at work in that wretched and distracted kingdom.

The cholera in Russia is stated in official reports, to be making rapid progress, and committing great ravages.

The Boston Traveller condenses the following additional particulars from the London and Corruption are said to be lossed to the condenses the following additional particulars from the London and Corruption are said to be lossed to the condenses the following additional particulars from the London and Corruptions are reported to have been locessantly harrassing.

The decree by which it was ordained that

The Boston Traveller condenses the Iollowing additional particulars from the London Observer of Oct. 24, the day on which Mr. Pena should take charge of the supreme

ENGLISH MONETARY AFFAIRS. The Observer, we believe, is in some sort a government organ, and the views which it takes of the present monetary crisis, are, therefore, specially interesting. It asserts that fear has produced much of the present distress in England and aggravated all the evils under which business is now suffering. It maintains that there is, at present, no occasion for Government to interfere; and that the policy of 1844, which regulated the currency and banking operations of the kingdom, instead of producing the present crisis, has prevented the losses from being more ruinous, and has circumscribed the circle of their operations.

The freedom with which the Bank of England loaned money a few months ago, and the particularly in grain, is alluded to as unwise and as having tended to produce this very particularly in grain, is alluded to as unwise and as having tended to produce this very crisis. The tide, however, if not actually turned, is believed to be running more quietly, and a speedy reflux of national prosperity is anticipated. The exchanges from America are beginning to run in favor of England, which will carry back the precious metals to England again, and if it does not stop the importation of grain, which is greatly desired, will send it forward chiefly in exchange for English manufactures.

Americans, in fact the hostility which exists against us in the interior towns, cities and villages, is reported to be of the most bitter kind.

The other leading men and generals have gone for the most part to Cuernavaca, in the tierra caliente. [Cuernavaca is a town seventeen leagues south of the city of Mexico, on the road to Acapulco.]

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The subjoined news from Mexico was tele-

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The state of the London money market on Saturday, the 23d ult., is reported to have been somewhat easier. Houses connected with the kinds of business in which the greatest losses have been sustained, found it very difficult to obtain accommodations. The bankers, however, were disposed to make short loans at high rates, and it is believed would be glad to loan freely of their surplus and useless capital, but for the prevailing excitement. The supply of food is believed to be adequate to all their wants; a little en-

couragement to manufactures would set them

Couragement to manufactures would set them in motion; activity of trade and a returning buoyancy of feeling, mingled with a measure of cautiousness and a healthier state of things, are confidently anticipated.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 9th inst. She sailed from Southampton at noon on the 24th Oct.

Commercial and monetary affairs continue in a very gloomy state. The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of Oct. 25, says:

"The present week has been a most critical one. October threatens to prove a more serious month than I anticipated. The merchants, bankers, and brokers of London and Liverpool are in a most deplorable situation.

CRANGE OF MINISTRY—Parliament.—

Couragement to manufactures would set them in motion; activity of trade and a returning buoyancy of feeling, mingled with a measure of cautiousness and a healthier state of things, are confidently anticipated.

The London Stock market, on Saturday, the 23d ult., is reported to have been fluctuating, but with a continued tendency to advance, and the business to have been more extensive than usual on Saturday, both as respects operations for money and on time; the latter predominating.

A deputation of London Bankers waited on Saturday, 23d, and the impression had gained ground that Government was about to interfere with some measures of relief.

The returns of the Bank of England, published on Friday night, the 22d ult., give the amount of bullion in its vaults at £8,430,000, being an increase of about £22,000.

CRANGE OF MINISTRY—PARLIAMENT.—

CRANGE OF MINISTRY—PARLIAMENT.—

The returns of the Bank of England, published on Friday night, the 22d ult., give the amount of bullion in its vaults at £8,430,000, being an increase of about £22,000.

get discounts, are compelled to submit to ruinous sacrifices.

Deputations from the provinces have been to town, and are still coming, to induce the Government to do something at once to reGovernment to do something at once to re-

ing will be done by Ministers.
On the 20th, a deputation from the bankers and merchants of Liverpool waited upon the Prime Minister, in Downing street, for the

THE WAR NEWS. LATE FROM MEXICO.

enormous sacrifice, which must, sooner or cislly announced to the representatives of later, if carried to any great extent, involve the ruin of the trader. Orders from abroad Minister replied, says a supplement to the Minister replied, says a supplement to the for goods or produce could not be executed, from the impossibility of converting into cash able for their excellencies, the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[Correspondence of the Picayure]

and their carriage saved from being burned, Willmer & Smith's European Times says that all clamor about the potato disease had subsided for the present.

IRELAND. The condition of Ireland ap-

the Washington left Southampton, which is one day later intelligence than that given in Willmer & Smith's Times.

English Monetary Affairs. The Ob-

The Genius of Liberty, of the 1st inst., says Atlexco was taken possession of by one thousand of our troops. This large city yielded without the least resistance.

The city of Orizaba has also surrendered. This city contains a population of 16,000, but yet they had the good sense to surrender it, notwithstanding the small force demanding

The Mexican Government have superceded Santa Anna in the command of the army, and Rincon has been appointed in his place.—Santa Anna, loudly protesting against this violation of his rights, as first magistrate of the nation, has, in the meantime, withdrawn to Tehracean.

to Tehuacan.
A quorum of the Mexican Congress had

A quorum of the Mexican Congress had assembled at Queretaro. A majority had decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties with the Americaus.

General Lane having arrived at Perote, was joined by Capt. Walker and his command. Both advanced on the Puebla road, till they reached the town of Dreyes, at which place Capt. Walker took up his line of march for Huamantla, by way of Francisco and Guapastla. On their arrival at Huamantla, a sanguinary engagement took place in the streets, between Captain Walker's force of 250 men, and that of the Mexicans, numbering 1600.

The result was the total expulsion of the The result was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town, and its occupation by our army. Our forces lost in the battle only six men, but the gallant Walker, after performing prodigies of valor, and feats of a most dering character, fell in single combat. He was pierced by the spear of an enraged father, was pierced by the spear of an enraged father, who was goaded to actual frenzy by the death who was goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son, whose fall beneath the arm of Capt. Walker he had just witnessed. The father rushed forward, heedless of danger, to revenge his child's death, and attacking the Captain with irresistible fury, plunged his spear into his body and killed him almost instantial.

spear into his body and killed him almost instantly.

In this engagement the Mexicans lost 200 men and 3 pieces of artillery. The latter were thrown into a gulley adjoining the town, by the victors, after the achievement of their object, which was the dispersion of the enemy. The Americans evacuated the place and marched to Pinel, on the Puebla road, which they reached without opposition. Here they met Gen. Lane, and the American force continued its march upon Puebla. They found Puebla in a state of insurrection, and entered it in platoons, delivering at every step a constant and well-directed fire of musketry, which ceased not till the enemy retired, and order was restored in every quarter.

General Rhen fled, with four hundred guerillas, to Atlixeo.

Santa Anna was, at last accounts, at Telmacan de los Grenadas, having been deserted by all his followers, with the exception of two hundred.

Notice to Teachers.

Mexico on the 31st ult., on its way to Vera Cruz. The escort was composed of four or five companies of infantry, a battery, and a detachment of cavalry, under the command of Col. Harney. A large American train left the city of

have been experienced in the capital. been reduced 10 or 15 per cent.
Gen. Persifer Smith has succeeded Gen.
Quitman as Governor of the city.
Capt. Naylor, of the Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, is Governor of the Palace and Keeper

of the Archives.

THE SALT-WATER WORM. We have seen, says the Washington Union, in the Quarter-master's Department, a specimen of the voracity of the salt-water worm. It is a piece of wood eaten so as to resemble a honey-comb—or rather it looked like a piece of a hornet's nest. It was sent to Washington from the Brazos; and so piercing is the hard from the Brazos; and so piercing is the hard mouth of this little insect, and so active when it penetrates the fibre, that the wood was reduced to its present appearance in the course of thirty days. It was not the part of a vessel, but a piece of the ways laid to bring articles to the shore. It is scarcely possible for a vessel to lie in those waters, if it be unsheathed with copper, without serious damage. One or two steamhoats which were without copper hottoms, have sunk in those waters,—all the others have been sheathed. The insect is said to be at first laid upon the timber, in the form of a nit; and when it is hatched, it pierces the wood, naking a very small hole; but as the worm increases in size, in passing through worm increases in size, in passing through it, it eats a larger aperture into it. When it has gone through a piece of timber, instead of penetrating the opposite surface, it turns round and eats its way back.

THREADED BANK NOTES. Messrs, Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., manufacturers of bank note paper, have invented a very simple and efficient method of preserving the denomination of a bill from alteration. Threads of silk or cotton are arranged in parallel. of silk or cotton are arranged in parallel lines, lengthwise with the note, and embodied in the substance of the paper during its manufacture. A one dollar bill has one thread, and one is added for each denomination up to five dollars; then a ten dollar bill has six threads, another is added for twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand; the last having eleven threads. It must be very difficult, if not impossible, to insert another thread after the note is finished, and as the threads mark its value as distinctly as the figures, the chances of a successful as the figures. of silk or cotton are arranged in parallel lines, lengthwise with the note, and embodied alteration are at least very greatly diminished. The Mechanics' Banking Association of this city, and several of the banks in this State and at the East, have ordered the threaded paper, and it will probably come into general use. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

ALLOYS. Gold coin of England, 11 parts pure gold, and 1 of copper. Before 1826 silver formed a part of the alloy—hence the different colors of gold money. English silver coin, 11 and 1-10th pure, silver, and 9-10ths copper. Plumber's solder, equal parts of tin and lead. Timman's solder, 2 parts of lend, and I part of tin. Common pewter, 4 parts tin, and 1 of lead. Best pewter, 100 parts of tin, and 17 of antimony. German silver, 1 part nickel, 1 zinc and 2 copper.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FROM WASH-INGTON. The letter of our Washington cor-respondent this morning, gives some interest-ing information relative to the mission of Major Hobbie, and to the working of cheap postage system in the United States. The deficit in the revenue under the new law from \$800,000 the first year, is this year reduced to \$40,000; and the Postmaster General Johnson, is so gratified with the result that he will probably propose in his report the introduction of a uniform system of cheap postage, similar to the penny postage in England.

THE ETHIOPIAN VOCALISTS

THE ETHIOPIAN VOCALISTS

Respectfully announce to the inhabitants of this place that they will give one of their GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS, at

Nucces County. This county in Texas, which the Mexican commissioners refuse to give up, is now fully organized. Elections for all its officers took place in the early part of last month, and Texas law is now administered up to the east bank of the Rio Grande.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR just received and for sale by 8. LIBBY & CO.

RAISINS, new and fresh, just received by 8. LIBBY & CO.

MARKETS. AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

ASHES, per	100 Iba.		PROVISIONS.	1000	
Pot.	400	6	Pork, round h	ogs.	
BEANS,	0.707			7.00	
White,	1 00 0	1 25	Clear salt do.	11 @	- 35
Pea,	1 25 00	1 50	Beef, ox,	5 00 @	5 50
FLOUR,	7 25 @	8 00	do. cow,	3 50 @	4 50
GRAIN,	313/10/10		Butter,	15 40	38
Corn,	85 @	95	Lard,	11 10	11
Onts,	42 @	45	Cheese,	700	1
Whent,	110 @	1 25	Mutton,	340	4
Ryc,	1 60 @	1 25	Chickens,	7 40	
Barley,	50 60	60	Geese,	4.0	. 3
Peas, field,	1 00 40	1 05	Eggs,	17 @	19
HAY, loose,	7 50 @	9 00	Applea, dried,	0.00	100
SEED,			do. cooking.	35 @	46
Clover,	8.0	9	do. winter,	00 @	0 00
Flax weed,	1 00 00	1 00	Potatoes,	35 00	54
H. Grass,	3 00 00	000	MEAL,	100	
Red top,	50 40	1 00	Indian,		1 00
PLASTER PARIS,			Rye,	00 @	1 25
Per ton,	0 00 40	6 00	WOOL,		
LIME,	T TANTO	HQUITE	Fleece,	25 @	30
Thomaston, new ins.			Pulled,	22 @	26
district and	90 @	90	Woolskins,	30 0	50

822 @ \$35.

8HEEP — Sales quick at \$1,62, \$1,75, \$2,50 and \$3,00.

8WINE.—Old bogs 5jc; ordinary 5e; Shouts to peddle
4jc; several small lots to close, 4j. At retail from 5 to

Col. Harney.

Some very severe shocks of earthquakes have been experienced in the capital.

The effective force of our entire army has been reduced 10 or 15 per cent.

Gen. Persifer Smith has succeeded Gen.
Quitman as Governor of the city.

Augusta. November 16. Augusta, November 16.

homeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sight—till woman smiled!

In this town, Mr. Richard H. Pinkham of Boston, to lisa Laura Ann Kensell. In New York city, Mr. Wm. H. Dazgett of Portsmouth, fa., to Miss Hannah E. Judkins of this town. In Sidney, Noveaber 3d, by the Rev. C. Gardner, Mr. Shridge G. Morrison of Cannan, to Miss Malvina A. Saw-J. Hanscom.
In Lincoln, Mr. Gideon Spearin to Miss Susan Smith.
In Hallowell, Cant. Gorham Metcalf to Miss Empe

Obituarn.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

aged 85.
In Portland, Jabez Stevens, aged 27.
In Hollis, Mary Jane Perry, aged 22.
In North Yarmouth, Mary Johnson, aged 76.
In Durham, James Waterhouse, aged 21.
On board bark Baltic, Andrew T. Marbie, aged 33.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

	100	ARRIVED.
Vov.	10, Schr.	Massasoit, Chase, Boston.
	ar tenence	George Davis, Chase, do
	12.	Mary Jane, Webb, do
	14,	Somerset, Hink.ev, do
		Liberator, Thompson, do
		Diamond, Marson, do
		Charles Henry, Soule, do
		Troubadour, Prescott, Gloucester.
	15,	Frances Parker, Parker, do
	Facility melt	Eastern Star, Noble, Salem.
	16,	William & Louisa, Baldwin, do
	District of	Mozart, Prescott, New York.
		Alice, Bowler, Boston.
		Advent, Pool, do
	Bloop	Clariuss, Dunbar, Thomaston.
edi.		CLEARED.

Nov. 11, Schr. Columbia, Parker, Glouces'er.
Edward Kent, Breit, Boston.
Maize, Verrill, do
12, Henry Freeling, Davis, do
Gazelle, Springer, do
15, Bark Abenna, Reed, for Mainneau, Cuba.
16, Schr. Ariadua, Rowe, Rockport.
Mary Janc, Webb, Bath.

CONCERT.

England.

This is gratifying intelligence, not only to the friends of that measure, who so earnestly advocated it in the face of strenuous opposition, but to the whole country, and fully justifies the predictions of the result made by the friends of the law.

[Philad. Ledger.]

This is gratifying intelligence, not only to ENTERTAINENTS, at Weeks' Hall, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 17, Consisting of Songa, Glees, Choruses, Quick Steps, Conundrums, 4c., under the direction of MR. E. S. LANSING. Tickets 25 cents; Children half price. Duors open at 71 to commence at 74 o'cluck. No Children will be admitted without their friends.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. The Smithsonian building is so far advanced as to attract much attention. The east wing is now nearly completed, as to its exterior, and it is a most impressive and attractive edifice. Professor Henry is now here and is deeply engaged in the management of the publishing department of the institution. He will issue a number of works, all of which will make positive additions to the amount of "knowledge among men." [Washington Paper.

Cavalry for Mexico. The Louisville Courier says that Col. G. W. Barbour, of Princeton, Ky., has, in a remarkably short time raised a splendial body of cavalry, now 300 strong, and others are enrolling their names rapidly. The men are principally from Cadwell, Livingston, Crittenden, and Twigg counties, and Col. B. intends making strenuous exertions to have them received by the War Department.

STOVES & HARD WARE.

Lewis P. Mead & Co. have jost received large additions to their former steck of BTOVES, HARD-WARE, C. They would respectfully invite the attention of all wanting stroves, the individual best Patterns that can be found on the Kennebec river—among which way be found the TROJAN PIONEER COOKING STOVE, Which stands unrivaled by any other Stove now in the market. The many decided advantages it possesses over any other Stove, has induced thousands to purchase it during the past year, and the american station of all wanting stove in their representation of the laiest and best Patterns that can be found on the Kennebec river—among which way be found the TROJAN PIONEER COOKING STOVE,

Which stands unrivaled by any other Stove now in the market. The many decided advantages it possesses over any other Stove now in the market. The many decided advantages it possesses over any other Stove now in the stove in our division of all wanting strong standards unrivaled by any other Stove now in the stove in our division of all wanting strong str STOVES & HARD WARE.

DEERING & SEWALL. BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS,

Leather and Findings,
No. 1, Pagniz Building, two doors South of Post Office,
20w AUGUSTA, MAINE. 46
ET Constantly on hand and for sale, Kid, Morocco, Goat,
Lining and Binding Skins, Last, Boot-trees, and all other
articles used in the manufacture of Boots and Shoos. JOHN MCARTHUR.

NO. 1 MARKET SQUARE, has for sale 50 kids Cuba vallow flat and North river Corn 100 qtis Cod and Pollock Pinh; 40 bils, halves, and kits Mackervi; 600 lis Hav bro, P. R. E B crushed and Loaf Sugar; 30 chests and packages Souchong, Ningyong and Y II Teas; 12 lbs Old Jave, P. C. Rio, Caps and Hav Coffee; 50 boxes "Jones," "Rassell & Robinson's", Merten's, Harlin'a, No. 1 Cavendish Tohacco; 160 casks Nails; 500 feet Window Glass; 30 kbds Cadig Salt; 40 kbds course Salt; 30 boxes and casks Raisina; 12 in Cigar; 30 lbs No. 1 Nutmega; 20 gro T. D. Pipea. Also, boxes Song, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Candles. Also, Saudi, Matches, Brooms, Figs, Oil and Camphene, Saimon, Napes and Fins, Dried and Sunoked Hallibut, Pickled Cod, Tongues and Sounds, Butter and Chess, Buckwheat Flour, Meal, Pork, Hams, Herring, Chockolate and Cocca, Saleratus, Rice, Mats, Wooden Ware, Cream Tartar and Soda, Powder and Shot, Roasted and Ground Coffee, &c. &c. Augusta, Nov. 15, 1847.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1847.

**British Research Spices and Carter Content of the Cutting Garrinetts and Court of the Content of the Cutting Garrinetts and Court of the Court of the Court of the Cutting Garrinetts and Cocca, Saleratus, Rice, Mats, Wooden Ware, Cream Tartar and Soda, Powder and Shot, Roasted and Ground Coffee, &c. &c. Augusta, Nov. 15, 1847.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1847.

**British Research Spices, Pepper Ginger, Candles, Matches, One or two young ledies, wishing to learn the trade, will flad an avail, as good and faithful work deserves.—Also, one or two young ledies, wishing to learn the trade, will flad an avail, as good and faithful work deserves.—Also, one or two young ledies, wishing to learn the trade, will flad an avail, as good and faithful work deserves.—Also, one or two young ledies, wishing to learn the trade, will flad an avail, as good and faithful work deserves.—Also, one or two young ledies, wishing to learn the trade, will flad an avail, as good and faithful work deserves.—Also, one or two young ledies, wishing to learn the trade, will

MACKEREL.—Bbls, hairdo, quarter do, and Kitts, No 1 Mackerel, just received and for sale by 46 JOHN MEANS & SON. TRAW CUTTERS-CORN SHELLERS of the most D approved kinds, and warranted to give satisfaction for sale by 46 JOHN MEANS & SON.

BUCKWHEAT PLOUR—in quarter bbls, for sale by 46 JOHN MEANS & SON. FLOUR - "J. H. Beach" Flour for sale by
JOHN MEANS & SON.

SPICES of all kinds for sale by

B LIBBY & CO. CUCUMBER PICKLES for sale low by
46
B. LIBBY & CO.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY BOOTS & SHOES. JONES & CO. being about to change their business, will sell their large Stock of Boots and Shoes at a handsome discount from former prices, and there is no mistake about it. Whoever wants any thing in the Shoe line had better call, and if they do not bny it shall not be because we will not sell cheap enough.

Also on hand a large lot of Creckery Ware of the latest style, which we will retail at Auction prices to close the concern. Call in and you wont be disappointed.

November 9, 1847.

N. B. On Saturday next. at 2 o'clock A. M., we shall the state of those splendid MERINO SHIRTS and Striped SHIRTS; Bosoms, Dickeys, Black and Fancy Crevats, Self Adjusting Stocks, Silk Hdkfa, Glores, Hosiery. &c.

N. B. On Saturday next. at 2 o'clock A. M., we shall the state of the state of the state of those splendid MERINO SHIRTS and Striped SHIRTS; Bosoms, Dickeys, Black and Fancy Crevats, Self Adjusting Stocks, Silk Hdkfa, Glores, Hosiery. &c.

Sept. 20, 1817.

S. a few bags new hulled BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, which will be sold low.

BOX and CASK RAISINS, new fruit; Citron, Currants and Spices of all kinds, for sale by Hallowell, Nov., 1847. PURE BLEACHED WINTER SPERM OIL, a very superior article, for sale low by S PAGE & CO. Hallowell, November, 1847.

No. 11. BOOTS & SHOES. No. 11. THE subscribers take this method to tender their thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and invite their attention to their Fall Stock of Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Fine BOOTS, Boys' and Children's THICK BOOTS, manufactured at Winthrop, expressly for our retail trade and WARRANTED, for sale at No. 11 Arch Row, third door North of Augusta Bank. Call AND SEE. E. HASKELL & CO. Augusta, Nov. 8, 1847.

anatomy & Physiology for Common Schools. Auntomy & Physiology for Common *chools.

THE "First Book on Anatomy and Physiology." for Schools and Families, by Carvis Cutter, M. D., embraces: 1—A description of the structure of the bones, muscles, teeth, digestive organs, lungs, heart, blood vessels, brain, nerves, eye, ear, &c., illustrated by 84 beantiful engravings. 2—It explains the nees of the several parts. 3—It contains amnie suggestions for the preservation of health. 4—It gives full and clear directions for the treatment of accidental injuries, as, the recovery of persons apparently drowned, stopping of bleeding vessels, treatment of burns and wounds, &c. This makes it a valuable work for families as well as schools. This work is used in the schools of more than 100 towns in Massachnetts, and is recommended by superintendents of schools in thirty counties in the State of New York.

For sale by E. Fenno and D. C. Stanwood, Augusta; Sauborn & Carter, Portland; and B. B. Mossey & Co., Boston. The Price only 38 cents. CI

BY License from the Hon. W. Eumona, Judgo of Probate, in and for the country of Kentebec, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the Sth day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., so much of the Real Estate of David Sawrelle, late of Siduey, decessed, as will raise the sum of five hundred and seven-ty-five dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary. Also a Pew in the Methodist Meeting

NEW, RICH AND CHEAP GOODS. Just rec'd at No. 1 North's Block, 4th door South of P. O. W. J. KILBURN & CO., would respectfully inform their friends, customers, and citizens generally, that they have just received one of the largest and most desirable stocks of

DRY GOODS,

Ever brought to this market, which has been bought for carn at unprecedented lote prices, and will be sold accordingly. Their stock embraces overy new and desirable style of DRESS and CLOAK GOODS, such as rich Cashmere Philds, rich Thibet do; rich Cashmeres, from 20 to 45c; rich deLanes, from 1s to 25c; super Thibet Cloths, all col's, from 90 to 91.25; new styles satin style Alpacas; new styles plaid at pd Alpacas; black do, from 1s to 2s 3d; do silk warp de, from 42 to 75c; de Lustre Cloth, new article; new and elegant styles Rob Roy Plaids; Gala do do. PRINTS—the best assortment to be found.

SHAFLS—All Wool Cashmere Shawks; Common do; Cassimere do; Plaid, long 8 do; Heavy Blanket do; Child's Plaid do.

Hosiery and Goves in great variety. Rich Cashmere Cambric Hokks, trom 10 to 50c. They would particularly call attention to their large stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Docakins, &c.

Pantaloon Stuffa of the latest importations and most

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Poeskins, &c. Pantaloon Strift of the latest importations and most fashionable styles. They have received a fresh supply of the German and French Cloths and Doeskins, warranted to wear black and glossy.

VESTINGS.—Rich styles of figured Satin, Silk, Cashmere and Velvet; Italian Cloth for Vesting.

Also, Linean, Cottons, Flannels, and in fact everything for Laties and Gentlemen's wear or HOUSE KEEPING, thereby enabling generators to unchange all at some lates. thereby enabling customers to purchase all at one place and at a low price.

Domestic Flannels, Socks and Farn, wanted in exchange for Goods. Sw44 Augusta, Nov. 3, '47.

HALL & TURNER would invite the attention of the public generally to their splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

HALL & TURNER are receiving, per schooner Chas.

Henry, a rich and choice selection of FAMILY
GROCERIES.

SILK AND BULLION FRINGES, such as are spoken
of, just rec'd and for sale by HALL & TURNER.

CHOICE TEAS, Coffee, Tobacco, Raisens, Spices, and almost all other articles usually kept in a grocery store, for sale cheap, by

HALL & TURNER.

September 27, 1847. CARAWAY, MUSTARD and PLAX SEED .- S. PAGE do. Mustard Seed, and 100 do. Flax seed, if well cleaned and of good quality.

34 Hallowell, Aug. 25.

SMUT MILL. THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he Manufactures and keeps for sale GRIMES PATENT SMUT MILL, which is considered the best machine now in use for cleansing smutty grain. This machine is warranted to give neefect satisfaction.

Augusta, October, 1027.

ENGLISH LINSEED OIL—warranted pure and of extra quality. Buyers can depend upon an extra article, if they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of they call at No. 9, Bridge's Biock, and purchase of the purchase of the

J. W. TOWARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER,
Augusta, Maine.

Office on Cony Street, over T. H. Haskell's Store.
Augusta, June 23, 1847. R ICE—a first rate article just received and for sale by August 21. 34 B. LIBBY & CO.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Refers to Drs. Bigelow, Stores, Warren, Dix, Towns END, HAYWARD, and PAREMAN, of Boston. Office at Mrs. Child's, Winthrop Street, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

A LARGE and Solendid Assortment of Ladies and Misse's Bonnet Ribbons and Wreaths, just received it No. 7, Union Block, by HALL & HASKELL.

The Boston Almanuc, for 1848.

The Boston Almanuc, for 1848.

The sobscriber respectfully announces to the numerous patrons of this little work, that the aumber for the ensuing year will be forthcoming at the usual time. The Business Directory has been theroughly revised and corrected, and there have been other improvements, which it is believed will render the Almanuc for 1948 equally estimated will render the Almanuc for 1948 equally estated in the summer of the Almanuc for 1948 equally estated in the summer of the Almanuc for 1948 equally estated in the believed will render the Almanuc for 1948 equally estated in the believed will render the Almanuc for 1948 equally estated in the believed will render the Almanuc for 1948 equally at the believed will render the Almanuc for 1948 equally equally a second or directors of that interesting city of the dead.

B. B. Musaev & Co., 29 Cornhill, and Thos. Ground, 83 state Street, are the Publishers.

B. DICKINBON.

Boston, Oct. 25, 1847.

Kennebec Tailoring Establishment. JAMES DEALY, TAILOR,

JAMES DEALY, TAILOR,
WOULD respectfully inform his old friends and customers are that he has again resumed business on his own account, at the store recently occupied by Reuber Particles, Two Doors North of the Granite Bank, Water Street, and takes this opportunity to tender to them his kind thanks for former favors, when doing business for Minaelf, and the renewed and extensive patronage he has received while carrying on the Tailoring Business for Calewell & Co. He still failters binness that the partonage of the lovers of good taste, the admirers of industry, and above all, of those who are and expect others to be, punctual to their engagements. J. D. will keep constantly on hand, as above, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Vestings, of the best and most approved styles and qualities, with

faction.

2.7.J. D. wishes to employ 10 or 12 first rate Cont.

Makers. (and none others need apply.) to whom good wages will be paid, as good and faithful work deserves.—

Also, one or two young ladies, wishing to learn the trade, will find an available opportunity.

P. S. Particolar attention paid to Curring Garments to be made out of the shop, and good fits warranted without reserve when made by experienced hands.

Augusta, October, 1847.

Augusta, October, 1927

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership in the Painting business, heretofore existing, under the names of Morre & Thayen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted, or oreditors, to said firm, are requested to call and settle.

H. C. THAYER.

44

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of B. P. Monas & Co.
B. F. MORSE, B. F. MORSE, H. C. THAYER, J. MANLEY. Conches, Carringes and Sleighs, constantly on

GREEN PAINT. J. E LADD is now opening a large supply of GREEN PAINT, among which is Paris, dry and ground in oil; French; Chrome; Imperial, dry and ground; dry and ground Verdigris, &c. &c. 21 May 25, 1847.

PAPER HANGINGS. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock of Papers—we shall sell very w, and ask a fair share of patronage from our friends and e public. 33 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

FIRE INSURANCE! THE subscriber has been appointed agent of the Holyohe Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Saem, Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at his filee.

BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER.
Augusta, January 1, 1846.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS. MOSES WELLS, Nos. 6 & 7, Bridge's Block, has en hand, at low prices.

Sofas, Burcaus Bedsfeads, Centre, Card, Grechm. Work, Common Birch and Toiland Cradles and Cotton Mark, Common Birch and Toiland Cradles and Carriages, Mahogany Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS; Feathers; Palm leaf and Cotton Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Fancy Boxes, beat Copal Varnish, Mahogany Boards and Veneers, and various other articles.

Also, 75 Birch and Pine Coffins of all sizes.
Augusta, June 30, 1847. KENNEBEC, 88 .- At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1847. the first Monday of November, A. D. 1847.

LIZA P. BRICK, widow of Augustus Brick, late of Augusta in said county, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ondered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, is aid county, on the last Monday of November instant, at ten of the clock in the forecom, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy.—Attest: F. Davis, Register.

44

y-five dollars, including the reversion of the widow's ower, if necessary. Also a Few in the Methodist Meeting louse in Winslow. HENRY B. BLACKMAN, Adm'r.
Sidney, November 8, 1847.

A true copy.—Attest: F. Davis, Register.

44

KENNEBEC, **-At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the Court. House in Winslow. HENRY B. BLACKMAN, Adm'r.
Sidney, November 8, 1847.

EDWARD T. INGRAHAM,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the lat Monday of Nov., A. D. 1847.

CLARISSA M. FARNHAM, widow of Dan's, B. Farnman, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased: ORDERED. That the said Widow give notice to all per-

ORDERED, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said country, on the last Monday of November inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoun, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest: F. Davis, Register. WHITE LEAD—a consignment of 10 Tons of super or quality pure and extra dry and ground in oil, for sale at the lowest prices by May 25. J. E. LADD.

LARD-2000 lbs. just received and for sale by
B. LIBBY & CO. LAMP OILS at extremely low prices, for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. SOUTH DOWN AND DISHLEY SHEEP.

THE subscriber has for sale one Dishley breed. He will also sell his South Down breed. He will also sell his South Down ewes if applied for some. They can be seen at his farm in Hallowell.

CHARLES VAUGHAN. KENNEBEC COOK STOVE.

KENNEBEC COOK STOVE.

THE PROPRIETOR has no hesitation in offering this

Stove to the public as the most perfect Cook Stove
ever offered on the Kennebec. The conveniences for
BOILING and BROILING are in every perticular complete, and the action of the fire upon the oven makes it in
every respect a first rate BAKER. In fact, it combines every quality requisite and necessary to form a good Stove;
its general appearance is plain, with just enough ornament
to make it a handsome piece of furniture. The castings
are 20 per cent thicker than any other stove sold on the
river. The Kennebec is manufactured at Augusta, from
the very best material, and is well calculated to withstand
fire. This Stove is offered at Wholesale and Retail, at No.

11 Bridge's Block, where may be found a General Assortment of COOKING STOVES, and all articles usually
kept at a Stove Store. Also a Lot of Second Hand Stoves,
which have been taken in exchange for the Kentebec, will
be void cheap.

THOMAS LAMBARD.

Augusta, August 18, 1847.

MOUNT EAGLE TRIPOLI—Tripoli is unrivalled by any Lustre, Powder or Grit, for cleansing and polishing every variety of metalic or glass ware, for sale by Nov. 2.

BILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. UPERIOR LAUNDRY STARCH POLISH for sale, Nov. 2. DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Table Damask by the Yard. FIGURED Brown Damask by the yard, just received at No. 7, Union Block, by Nov. 1, 1847.

HALL & HAFKELL. DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Boston prices by HALLETT & COLBURN 46tf 2000 LBS. Boston pure and extra ground white lead, received this day and for sale low by May 4. 18 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

FLOOR BRUSHES, a prime article—also, Paint, Varnish, Sash, Graining, Shoe, Dust, Hair, Horse and other Brushes for sale cheap by EBEN FULLER. CAST STEEL SHOVELS, GRAIN SCOOPS & SPADES. Manufactured by B. Stackpole & Co.,
AND SOLD BY J. G. HOLCOMB, AGENT, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

FAMILY GROCERIES. THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand an Extensive
Assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES of the best
quality, selected with great care for the village trade, and
will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

HALL & TURNER.

59

DRY GOODS! HALL & TURNER have received and are received ing the most extensive association of DRY GOODS ever offered for sale in this market, to which they invite the attention of the public generally.

Augusta, Sept. 37.

TO GRAIN GROWERS.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue the business of building Pitts' Hovae Powers and Pitts' Macking for Threaking and Cleansing Grain, with the most recent improvements, at their Shop in Winthrop Village, a few reds south of the Woolen Factory. Also, the common Threahers without the Cleansers.

All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Winthrop, July 1, 1847.

LARGE size ENTRY MATS suitable for wagons, with a variety of smaller sizes, for sale very low by 37.

PAINTES. PAINTS IT TO GRAIN GROWERS.

THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

N BOSTON:—For years the first and ONLY HOUSE which has adhered to that Popular System of Low Prices for Gentlemen's Clothing, that widely known and universally celebrated CLOTHING NEORIUM.

OAK HALL!!
GEORGE W. SIMMONS, Proprietor. GEORGE W. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

The excellence of the plan which he originally designed and which has been by him so successfully prosecuted, is not only approved by the Trade—at least so far as the imitations approved by the Trade—at least so far as the imitations lately introduced give avidence of their approbation of the only true and perfect system, which excurses to suveral every description of Gentlemen's Cothing, at the Lowest Scale of Prices!

The Elegant Display of Goods at SIMMONS' OAK HALLs, embracing the Latest Importations from LONDON and PARIS, are manufactured under his own personal superintendence and direction; and affords to Gentlemen who would save upon old prices, full 30 to 40 per cent, in the purchase of a good Sait of Cothes WELL CUT and WELL MADE, a complete opportunity of selecting from the Largest Stock Every Variety of

ELEGANT CLOTHING! Now in the United States, and which may be had by Citizens and Strangers, in addition to a superb assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING at Lower Kates than can be purchased at any other Establishment on the Face of the Globe, and at PRICE'S LESS than ever before offered, even at SIMMONS'.

P. S.—Wholesale Traders, look at this. Thousands of dozens of Costs, Pants, Vests and FURNISHING GOODS, CHEAP.

Entrance at No. 32 OAK HALL, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Ann Street, near the head of Merchants' Row, BOSTON. 10,000 COPIES IN 4 MONTES.

10,000 COPIES IN 4 MONTHS.

COLE'S AMERICAN VETERINARIAN, or Discasses of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes, Symptoms and Remedies, and rules for restoring and preserving health by good managements, with full directions for Training and Breeding, by S. W. Cole., Eaq. This is emphatically a Book for every Farmers, and no Farmer's Library is complete without it. The demand for 10,000 copies in the short space of four months, speaks volumes in two of the work. The Farmer has, in this neat aid compact vol. a complete ENCYCLOPEDIA, in which he may find the whole subject of the TREATMENT of DOMESTIC ANIMALS, familiarly discussed, and rules and remedies fully and clearly prescribed.

Highly recommendatory notices have been received from many of the most distinguished Farmers and Editors in the country. The following short extracts show in what estimation the work is held.

[From Ex-Gevernor Hill of N. H.]

"Mr. Cole has shown himself well qualified for the compilation of this work. We understand that it has already had a free and extended sale; many times its price to almost any Farmer, may be saved in its purchase."

[From J. M. Weeks of Vermont]

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The price of this valuable book, finely bound in leather, is 50 cents, Danter. C. Branwood, Agusta.

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Capt. N. KIMBALL. until further notice, will leave Steamboat
wharf, Hallowell, on MONDAYS
and THURSDAYS, for Bostor, at § past 2, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—leaves North side of T Wharf, BCSTON,
TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 5 o'clock
The Kennebec is a new boat, built expressly for this
route; is well furnished with hoats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat, together with her spico-did accommodations, have rendered her a great lavorite

Hallowell, April 29, 1847. New Arrangement !- Railroad Line for PORTLAND, LOWELL, & BOSTON. TEA MER HUNTRESS, Capt. DAVIS BLANCHARD, leaves Hallowell at 8, Gardtoer 88, Richmond 94, and Bath at 11 A. M. on Mondays, Wedneadays, and Fridays, for Portland, where passengers can take the 3 o'clock train of care for Lowell and Boston; arrive in Lowell at 8 o'clock; also in Boaton at 8 o'clock ame everity, Returning—Care leave the Lowell Depot at 7 viclock A. M.; also leave the Eastern and Maine Railroad De; ota in Boston, at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sadurdays, connecting with the HUNTRESS at PORT-LAND, that leaves for the AENNEBEC immediately on their arrival.

LAND, that leaves for the AENNEBEC immediately on their arrival.

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From Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Lowell, \$2,50

Bath to Lowell, ...

Boston, ...

Bath to Boston, ...

Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Portland, 1,50

Bath to Portland, ...

Passengers for Lowell will rotice by the New Arrar goment, that by taking the Hantress they will arrive in Lowell the same exching, thus avoid having to go to Boston to get to Lowell. Also, Passengers can have their choice of taking the Upper or Lower Boute to or from Boston.

The Passengers or Freight taken or left at any of the Depots between Portland and Boston.

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FLAGG'S LINE OF PACKETS

WILL run between AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL, and HOSTON, the present season, as follows:
Schr. GAZELLE, ELIENA SPRINGER, Master.
ADVENT, T. R. POOL,
ODD FELLOW, SANUEL BEALS,
CHAS. HENRY. ASISHAL SOULE,
One of the above vessels will sail every week from Flagg's wharf, Augusta, and from the Jax on North side of Long wharf, Boston, every SATURDAY.
These vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary.
Refer to Hender, Hamler & Co., A. A. Bittues, Henry William, and N. Flagg, Augusta.
The Charles Henry is now in Boston, and will sail for Augusta as soon as the ice leaves the river.
Augusta as soon as the ice leaves the river.
Augusta, March S. 1847.

UNION LINE.



when necessary.

They will commence running as soon as the ice leaves
the river. The Somerset is now in Boston, ready to take
freights to come into the river as soon as the ice is out.
Refers to Mears G. C. CHILD, T. W. & H. R. SMITH,
S. LEONARD & CO., BUTLER & SAFFORD, Augusta; John
O. Page. Hailowell.
Augusta, March 1, 1847. HALLOWELL & BOSTON

THE enbacribers having established a line of Packets between Hallowell and Roston, are prepared to forward every description of merchandise upon the most favorable terms. They have, in connexion with their line of Packets, one of the best wharves in Hallowell, and buildings entrable for storial. The stores being situated upon the wharf, there will be no expense of trucking to or from the Packets, of goods intended to be stored. We shall run, during the season, three stamuch and fast sailing Packets, commanded by careful men and experienced pilots. They would inform the salmen and experienced pilots. They would inform the having goods to see d to New York, Philadelphia, or any of the Southern or Western Cities, that hy sending to our care, we will have them reshipped in Boston and bill of highfully attended to. Leave Boston every Saturday, and Hallowell every Wednesday.

Refer to S. C. WHITTERS, and WM. STICKNEY, Hallowell; WM. GAY, Gardiner.

ISAAC EMITH.

BEAM! WALKER,

RICHARD F. PERKINS.

Ladies, call and see.

If ALL & HASKELL have just received 500 yds Meached
Cottens, 28 yds wide, which they will sell cheap, at
No. 7, Union Block, Augusts.

CARPETS—a new assortment of every deseription, just received at No. 7 Union Block, by
November 1, 1847.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

BOSTON pure and extra ground White Lead, pure Dry
November 1, 1847.

At HALL & HASKELL.

DATENT IMPROVED SAFETY FUSE; Powder, Shoff
Caps and Flints, for sale by
EBEN FULLER.

Winthrop, July 1, 1847.

Lage size ENTRY MATS suitable for wagons, with
EBEN FULLER.

PAINTS!

PAINTS!

PAINTS!

POSTON pure and extra ground White Lead, pure Dry
November 1, 1847.

At HALL & HASKELL.

DIALINGRAM & TITCOMB.

Winthrop, July 1, 1847.

PRICE REDUCED.—The Public are in formed that the Lower Plaster of the low to spidle, a variety of smaller sizes, for sale very low by
EBEN FULLER.

PAINTS!

PAINTS!

PAINTS!

POSTON pure and extra ground White Lead, pure Dry
November 1, 1847.

At HALL & HASKELL.

DIALINGRAM & TITCOMB.

Seription, just received at No. 7 Union Block, by
All HALL & HASKELL.

On the provided Plaster can be affireded at a much low company on the period of the best specified for sale July and ground parts Green, Chrome
Red Lead, Litharge, dry and ground parts Green, Chrome
Red Lead, Litharge, dry and ground parts Green, Chrome
Red Lead, Litharge, dry and ground parts Green, Chrome
Red Lead, Litharge, dry and ground parts Green, Chrome
Red Lead, Litharge, dry and ground parts Green, Chrome
Red Lead, Prench Yellow,
Chrome do, Eig. Ven Red,
price than heretofore,
price

Augusta, Hallewell and Boston Packets,
To sail every SATURDAY from Smith's wharf, Augustia, and Twharf, Boston.
Schr. SOMERSET.
W. WATERVILLE, W. Reed, Jr.,
HARRIET ANN, W. H. HEATH,
CONSIL,
A. L. Gove,
These vessels are of the first class, and commanded by men who are gued pilots, and experienced in the trade.
The Masters pledge themselves to be attentive to their business, and to sail with promptness and dispatch. Using their atmost efforts to please shippers, they ask a continuance of the patrunage of their friends and the public.
The above vessels will take steam up and down the rively

It is a glorious thing to see,-It is not what it seems to be:-

For sale!-It shall be mine no more. I would not have you purchase dear;

A baser lot was never sold;— Who'll buy the heavy heaps of care? And here spread out in broad domain, A goodly landscape all may trace,

Here's WEALTH in glittering heaps of gold,-

Hall-cottage-tree-field-hill and plain Who'll buy himself a burial place!-Here's Love, the dreamy potent spell,

'Tis going. Love and I must part! All over the enchanter's reign; Who'll buy the plumeless dying dove— An hour of bliss—an age of pain!—

And PRIENDSHIP, rarest gem of earth,-Frail, fickle, false, and little worth;— Who bids for FRIENDSHIP—as it is?— 'Tis going! going!—Hear the call:—
Once, twice, and thrice!—'Tis very low!—

Twas once my hope, my stay, my all,— But now the broken staff must go!— FAME! Hold the brilliant meteor high:-How dazzling every gilded name!-

Hear how it thunders!-Would you stand On high Olympus, far renown'd, Now purchase, and a world command, And be—with a world's curses crown'd!

Sweet star of Hore! with ray to shine In every sad foreboding breast Save this desponding one of mine,— Who bids for man's last friend and best?—

This treasure should my soul sustain: But Hope and I are now at strife, And Song!-For sale my tuncless lute:

Could chain a world in raptures high:

Must on its last faint echoes die. Ambition, fashion, ahow, and pride,— I part from all for ever now; Grief, in an overwhelming tide, Has taught my haughty heart to bow

How broken, that was once so strong; No more for me life's fitful dream;-

I weep, yet humbly kiss the rod;— The best of all I still have left— My FAITH, my BIBLE, and my Gop.

The Storn-Teller.

DYED IN THE WOOL.

BY JOHN JONES, JR.

An acute disciple of Blackstone, in one of our Atlantic cities that shall be nameless, had, by a course of active pettifogging, sucreeded in filling his pockets. Full pockets enabled him to assume an imposing style of living, and the reputation of having gotten rich by practice at the bar, very naturally swelled the amount of his fees. S- soon stood "A Number One" among his legal

If any one hard a pretty had case for litigation, S- was his man; for if any body could gain it for him he could. He not only understood all the quirks and turns in the law, but was fertile in original expedients. The goodness or badness of a cause was nothing to him: his business was to gain it for his client by any means he could use, fair

At the age of forty-five, from some cause or other not clearly ascertained, S- became religiously disposed, and joined the church. An influential man like him was not long suffered to remain inactive in the secularities of the church. At the first fitting opportunity he was made a vestryman. S- had always been looked upon in the

community as a "pretty hard case," and the reputation by no means belied the truth. The gaining of one like him over to the cause of religion, was therefore a source of no little congratulation to those who regarded things spiritual and pious-and was looked upon as quite a triumph over the enemy of souls. There were some, however, who shrugged their shoulders, and professed to have just about as much confidence in him now as ever they had, and to regard his religion, to use one of their expressions, as "all in my eye."

Matters professional went on pretty much in the old way. Religion, in the eyes of S-, was too sacred a thing to bring down into the world, where it must suffer violence, and be, in consequence, brought into disrepute. He, therefore, kept his religion nicely laid up in lavender, for Sunday, when was brought forth unspotted from the world.

About two years after S- joined the church, it was thought by those who had affairs in charge, that they ought to have a new and more imposing edifice than the one they worshipped in, which was, to say the truth, rather an ancient affair, and by no means such as the wealth of the congregation entitled them to have. S-was prominent in the matter-in fact, he was the prime mover, and headed a subscription list with a

In due time the church was finished, and an elegant edifice it was. When the building was projected and plans called for, sixty thousand dollars was to be the maximum of cost. But the building committee and the architect managed to run the cost up to hundred thousand dollars, and the church in debt about seventy thousand. This caused all concerned to feel, as might be supposed, rather serious on the subject. Λ debt of seventy thousand dollars was rather a serious ffair viewed in any light.

The first thing to be done was to have sale of the pews. This proceeded rather slowly, and the prices at which they sold were by no means as large as had been an ticipated. From this source only twenty thousand dollars came. An extra subscription was then tried, but only ten thousa dollars could be raised.

In this aspect of affairs, S-, who was chairman of the building committee, and to whom was mainly chargeable the excess of cost over the first estimate made for the church, felt called upon to devise some means

of liquidating the heavy debt. "It could be done easily enough, if those who are able would come forward and buy pews at fair prices instead of renting them,' he said to a fellow vestry-man.

tainly change the aspect of affairs. But, if members preferred renting to buying, nothing That there was some stir in the church

S—, warmly. "There is Preston, worth thirty or forty thousand dollars at least, who, but all were more or less satisfied with being instead of paying a couple of thousand dollars out of debt. The reputation of S _____ as for the pew his family occupies, is very well content to get it at a yearly rent of a hundred dollars. It is too bad! I would not give some doubts entertained in the minds of a few, much for his interest in religion, if he has no who considered him a lawyer dyed in the better way of showing it," "He certainly ought to buy," was unhesitat-

"He shall buy!" said S-, snapping his fingers, as a sudden thought struck him. "Do you think you can make him?"

"Yes." "How? What means will you use?"

"I hope so." "You shall not hope in vain." The lawver went to his office and sat down

"Yes, he's the man." And immediately writing a note, despatched it by his office messenger. In twenty minutes a well dressed man entered, and bowed to the lawyer with a respectful, or rather, def- if I may use the expression, in the cold earth,

"Take a chair, Jones-I want to talk to you," said S--.

The man seated himself.

"You know we've managed to get confoundedly in debt with our new church."

"And some how or other, we must manage for spite!" to get out of debt." colf we can."

"Well, I think we can, if the thing is done rightly. I believe I have hit upon the mode." "Ah! Well, you are fortunate. Nobody else could have done it."

"So I flatter myself. But my trade makes me a little sharper than common people, you know. There are too many pews rented. If all who are able to buy would purchase instead of renting, the debt would be paid off in a week."

"No doubt of that," "Very well. That is admitted. Now my Clark. plan is to make them buy."

"If you can." "And I can, with a good fellow like you to aid me. And I think your affection for the church is strong enough to induce you to lend to go out!" a willing hand to the work. Debt is a terrible sick man, "I am only half dead, but this

"Indeed it is! But how can I aid?" "Are you willing?"

"Oh, certainly." "Very well. Then, without any body's

knowing what we are about, or suspecting any concert between us, we can make some forty or fifty pew renters become purchasers, and thus pay the whole debt." "How? How? I am curious to know that?"

"Very well, I will inform you. There is Preston to begin with. His pew is a very eligible one, and if he gives it up, he can't possibly get another without going far down the aisle; for every good pew in the church is either rented or sold. Now his pew is worth at least two thousand dollars."

"Yes, and he ought to pay that for it. He s able enough,"

"So I think. Very well. Now I will place two thousand dollars in your hands, and do you go to the treasurer who has charge of the matter, and offer to buy the pew, saying it, eash. He will, of course, tell you that he must see Preston first, and give him the option of buying it. And Preston, rather than let you have the pew, will buy. D'ye

"If you aint a lawyer, dyed in the wool, there's no mistake," said the man, leaning back in his chair, and giving vent to a hearty burst of laughter.

"I consider myself hard to beat in any thing," returned S-..... "But will you join me in the matter?"

"Certainly. I'm ready to serve the church n any way that an humble individual like me can do it." On the next Sabbath, Preston set in hi

own pew, sure enough; and the treasury of the church was in a better condition by just the sum of two thousand dollars. Swas delighted at the success of his scheme and tried it on two other pew renters, who were entire strangers to each other, during the week, and with the desired result. Jones got some private abuse for his part of the business, and was told that he had better pay his honest debts before he undertook to buy a high priced pew; but he put it all quietly in his pocket and went ahead.

"You are determined to have somebody? pew, I see," remarked the treasurer, when "I wish a good pew, and am willing to pay

a good price for it," he replied. "I don't covet anybody's pew. But I believe no one has a right to the property be merely rents." "Oh, no. You have a right to purchase any unsold new in the church."

preferred the alternative of buying to being suspecting the agency at work, until pews that made Joseph weep when I told of the enough were actually sold to pay off the cruelty to children, and it was this that infifty thousand dollars debt that had remained duced him to sign the pledge.

after the first sale of pews and subsequent "Didn't I tell you that I would make Pres- morning, as usual, the father took out the ton buy his pew?" said S- to the vestry- brown jug, mixed the pitcher of poison, and

man to whom he had first hinted his intention of putting some unknown scheme into opera- and declined taking it. "Yes. But who made thirty or forty others

buy pews? Preston's case is a drop in the seph. "I did."

"Certainly I did. The church owes me ; service of plate for paying off its debt, and I believe I will claim it.' "And you are entitled to it, if the thing

has been done fairly." You shall judge of that yourself." And S-, whose notions of right and wrong were founded upon rather extraordina-

"Now, wasn't that capital?" "I believe what people say of you is correct," returned the vestryman with unexpect-

Why, that you are a lawyer dyed in the wool, and proof against all spiritual bleaching

It was freely admitted that this would cer- "Nettled, because his dull brains were not

when it became known what work the lawyer "They ought to he made to buy," said had been engaged in, may well be supposed wool, and therefore a hopeless case.

GOING INTO MOURNING.

A few weeks since, our friend Clark was lying sick with bilious feaver. The attack was severe, and he believed that death was near. One morning he awoke from a short sleep to hear a hurried and smothered con-"Never mind about that. But, mark my versation in the adjoining room in which his words for it, next Sunday Preston will be the wife took part. The first words that Clark owner instead of the mere tenant of his pew." caught were uttered by his better-half: "On that ground," said she, "I object to

"Yes," replied another, "but the world to think. After about half an hour's cogita- looks for it-it is fashionable, and one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion."

"Here," thought Clark, "is a nice wife to She thinks I am about to die-to be planted, and yet she refuses to go into mourning for "Now that I am here, perhaps I had better

take your measure." "The unfeeling wretch!" exclaimed Clark, "to think of sending for a dress-maker before "Yes; so it seems," was the assenting reply. I am dead! But I'll cheat her yet! I'll live

> "Well," mused the wife, "I believe you may measure me. I will let you buy the trimming, and let it be gay as possible." "What heartlessnees," groaned Clark.

> "Woman-like, though. One husband is no sooner dead than they set about entrapping other. I can scarcely credit it." "Of course you will have a flounce!" "Two of them; and as the body is to be

plain, I wish you to get wide gimp to trim it." "How will you have the sleeves trimmed?" "With buttons and fringe." "Well-well-this beats all," sighed poor

"When do you want the dress?" enquired

"I must have it in three days. My husband will then be off my hands, and I shall be able "Oh! horrible-horrible!" ejaculated the

blow will kill me." His wife heard him speak, and ran quickly to his bedside. "Did you speak, my dear?" said she, with

the voice of an angel. "I have heard it all, madam," replied "All what, my dear?"

"The mourning-gay dresses-fringe-

everything. Oh! Maria-Maria!" "Do you take me for a fool?"

"Certainly not, my dear." "You expect me to be out of the way in three days, do you?" "Yes, love; the doctor said you would be

well in that time," "What means the dress?" "It is the one you bought for me before

you were taken sick." "But you were speaking of mourning?" "We were talking of Mrs. Taperly."

"Yes, love. You know she is poor, and her family is large, and it must inconvenience her very much to find mourning for them all. On this ground alone, I oppose it."

"So-so-that's it, is it? I thought you were speaking of me, and it distressed me. Let me beg you to be more careful for the

laughs at the matter, which then appeared so [City Item.

BLACK-EYED JOE.

Two or three years ago I went into a town in the State of New Hampshire, to give a temperance lecture. There were many persons in the village who drank intoxicating liquors. But many came to hear me, and noticed, just as I commenced speaking, a little bright-eyed boy, just about seven years old. who came into the hall and sat down near the door. He listened very attentively; and when spoke of the cruel treatment of wives and children from intemperate men, I saw him more than once take his handkerchief and vipe away the tears. I told them the pledge would prevent all this, and make men kind and pleasant; and I told the children to sign it if they would prosper, and be happy in the world. This little fellow was almost the first to put his name down; and when I asked him who he was, they told me he was called Blackeyed Joe, and that his father was one of the

orst drunkards in town. It was his custom every morning to mingle rum and sugar with water, and pass it round to every one of the children, who took a little as well as their father and mother. He would again at eleven o'clock, at noon time, at four o'clock, and at supper, so that when evening had offered a liberal price. The occupant came he would always be intoxicated, cruel and revengeful; sometimes he would beat his wife, and sometimes his children, or shut them out of doors in cold storms. It was this

He went home from the meeting and de termined to keep his resolution. The next handed it to Joseph first. He shook his head

"Drink, Joe!" said his father.

"I do not wish any again sir," replied Jo His father looked at him for a moment and then said, roughly-"Did you go to that temperance meeting, Joe?"

"Did you sign the pledge?"

"Yes, sir." "What did you do that for, Joe!" "Because, father," said Joe hesitatingly, "if ever I am a man, I do not wish to be as

ry models, related the trick he had played fused a moment, and then opened the door, His father blushed, turned pale, stood co

upon the pew renters, and ended by saying - and dashed both jug and pitcher to pieces,

ashamed to be like." From that hour he has never taken an thing that can intoxicate; and is happy him-self, and renders his family happy besides and I will venture to say that Joseph will have an answer ready for any one who asks him. "what good will it do to sign the pledge?"

STORY OF THE BELL.

PRANSLATED FROM THE GRENAN BY CLARA CUSHNAN. best expected, and where they are not supposed to belong. Such a triffe is the following. We have read many affecting, instructive and moral little efforts, but certainly none to surpass this. Its quiet pathos, the motive with which it is impregnated, the beneficial and pious tone, (pious without being fanatical,) in which it is clothed, and the skill evinced in its construction, render it a true gen; and we trust none of our readers will pass it by unnoticed. Noah's Messenger.]

The will need the surpass areally and the church was

mer afternoons, that the figure of the altar mer afternoons, that the figure of the altar piece—painted, the villagers averred, by Albrecht Durer—could scarcely be distinguished and rected upon the broad cauvess a mass ed, and rested upon the broad canvass a mass sadly upon the face of nature. Deep and

bell whose iron tongue gave forth that chime was not the bell that my story speaks ofthere was another, long before that was cast, that had hung for years, perhaps a century, in the same place. But now it is no longer elevated; its tongue is mute, for it lies upon the ground at the foot of the church tower, broken and bruised. It is half buried in the rich mould, and there are green stains creeping over it, eating into its iron heart; no one heeds it now, for those who had brought it there are sleeping coldly and silently all around in the church yard. The shadow of these dark trees rests on many graves. How came the old bell to be thus neglected

A new generation arose-"See," they said, "the church where our parents worshipped falls to decay. Its towers crumble to dust. The bell has lost its silver tone-it is cracked, it is broken. We will have a new tower, and another bell shall call

So the old belfry was destroyed, and the old bell lay at the foundation. It was grieved at the cruel sentence, but it scorned to complain; it was voiceless. They came weeks after to remove it—the

bell. It had grown ponderous-it defied them -rooted to the earth as it seemed. "They cannot make me leave my post,"

holy spot; it has been my care for years." Time passed, and they strove no longer to remove the relic. Its successor rang clearly and he could scarce discern the white slab from the tower above his head, and the old bell slumbered on, in the warm sunshine and It may have been a dream—but when he the dreary storm, unmolested and almost for-

The afternoon was calm, but the sun's rays pillow upon which he had reposed. were most powerful. A bright, noble boy had been walking listlessly under the whistoward his home, but though he told no one, pering trees. He was in high health, and not even his father, what had befallen him, was resting from eager exercise, for there the story of the old bell was never forgotten, was a flush upon his open brow, and as he and his future life was influenced by its rewalked he wiped the beaded drops from his

"Ah, here is the place," he said; "I will lie down in this cool shade, and read this pleasant world. The milliner trims the hat, and the volume." So the youth stretched his wearied maiden wears it, according to copy. The limbs upon the velvet grass, and his head painter and the sculptor make the canvass rested near the old bell; but he did not know live, and the marble breathe according to it, for there was a low shrub with thick ser- copy, and the poet paints a beauty in words, rated leaves and fragrant blossoms spreading from the ideal copy he has shrined in his over it, and the youth did not care to look heart. 'Copy,' whispers the man of fashion,

over the page, and while he wondered at the marvel, a low, clear voice spoke to him. Yes, feit, and 'copy' murmurs the young mother it called his name, "Novalis."

"I am here," said the lad, though he could the evil and the good, the lofty and the low. see no one. He glanced upward and around, in the world of fashion and the abodes of yet there was no living creature in sight.

"Listen," said the voice. "I have not spoken to mortal for many, many years. My an early flower, and laid in a little grave voice was hushed at thy birth. Come, I will beneath the snow, the parent bends over it. tell thee of it." The youth listened, though and sighs that the sweetest copy in all the he was sadly amazed. He felt bound to the world, has perished forever. spot, and he could not close his ears.

"Time has passed swiftly," said the voice, since I watched the children who are now men and women, at their sports in the neighporing forest. I looked out from my station in the old tower, and morning and evening rents, has a tendency to acerbate their dispobeheld with joy those innocent faces, as they ran and bounded in wild delight, fearless of hearing, they meet with their match, as in the the future, and careless of the present hour. following case. Yesterday a tenant of a house They were all my children, for I had rejoiced at the South End, a woman, suspecting that at their birth; and if it was ordained that the Good Shepherd early called one of the lambs flew into an awful passion, seized a chair, to his bosom, I tolled not mournfully, but and broke it over the unfortunate individual's solemnly at the departure. I knew it was far head, her tongue fully keeping pace with the

and I could not sorrow for them. "I marked one, a fair, delicate girl, who upon a large placard, "This house to let, often separated herself from her merry com- where chairs are broken in self-defence." panions. She would leave their noisy play, This she fastened upon the broken fragments and stealing with her book and work through and placed in the front window, for the benethe dark old trees, would sit for hours in the fit of the gaping multitude. Some writer shadow of the tower. Though she never says, "There is no fury like a woman scorncame without a volume, such an one as just ed"—and the landlord believes it. now you were reading, the book was often neglected; and leaning her head upon her hand, she would remain until the twilight tenderly veiled her beautiful form, wrapt in a cheeked fellow, named Jack Jones, was yes deep, still musing. I knew that her thoughts terday brought before Recorder , on the were holy and pure-often of Heaven, for charge of having assaulted a person in front she would raise her eyes to the bending sky, of a har-room on the Levee the night prejewelled as it was in the evening hour, and seem in prayer, though her lips moved not, ken up for fighting about a quarter past twelve

childhood, yet with a rosier flush upon her eye. I did not see her so often then, but when lows bein taken up for fightin about somethin. those who love the good Father to come and up for fightin about a quarter past twelve!thank him for his wondrous mercy and goodness, she was the first to obey the summons and I watched the snowy drapery which she always wore, as it fluttered by the dark foliage, or gleamed in the glad sunshine. She did not come alone, for her grandsire ever leaned upon her arm, and she guided his uncertain steps, and listened earnestly to the words of wisdom which he spake. Then I marked that often another joined the groupa youth who had been her companion years agone, when she was a very child. Now they and hand linked in hand; but the youth supported the grandsire, and she walked beside in, looking timidly upon the ground, and if

"Never did my voice ring out for a merrier bridal than on the morn when they were united, before the altar of this very church. All the village rejoiced with them, for the gentle girl was loved as a sister and a daughplighted her troth was well worthy of the jewel he had gained. The old praised, and the young admired, as the bridal party turned toward their home, a simple vine shaded cottage, not a stone's throw from where thou art cording to Johnson; but it will do.

lying. They did not forget the God who bestowed so much happiness on them, even in the midst of pleasure; and often they would come in the hush of twilight, and, kneeling by the altar, give thanks for all the mercies they

Nosh's Messenger.]

The village was small, and the church was not a cathedral, but a quiet, unostentatious, stone change, half covered by climbing plants. stone chapel, half covered by climbing plants, and a forest of dark trees round it. They him to her breast, and dedicated him with his him to her breast, and dedicated him with his shaded the interior so completely in the sum-

Certificates.

From Dr. John C. Warren of Boston.—Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted with hernishave suffered much from the want of skillful workmen in accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deliciency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethrea and to the public as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important articles.

John C. Warren, M. D.

From Dr. Robbins, Rosbury.—Since the death of Mr. John Beath, I have used, in preference to all other trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster of Boston.

P. G. Robbins, M. D.

From Dr. Greene, Boston.—I have sent meny persons to be fitted with trusses and abdominal supporters by Jas. F. Foster, and he has uniformly given fall satisfaction in their application. of shadowy outlines.

A quaint carved belfry rose above the trees, and in the bright dawn of the Sabbath a chime sweet and holy floated from it, calla chime sweet and holy floated from it, call-ing the villagers to their devotions; but the Life was that day given, but another had been recalled. The young mother's sleep was not broken even by the wailing voice of her first horn, for it was the repose of death.

"They laid her beside the very spot where she had passed so many hours; and then I knew it was the grave of her parents which she so loved to visit.

"The son lived, and the father's grief abated F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREEKE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1846.—The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster to manufacture trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required when he saw the boy growing in the image of his mother; and when the child, with uncertain footsteps, had dared to tread upon the velvet grass, the father brought him to the church-yard, and clasping his little hands as he knelt beside him, taught the babe that he had also a Father in Heaven.

"I have lain since that time almost by her side, for my pride was humbled when they removed me from the station I had so long occupied. My voice has been hushed from that sorrowful night even till now, but I am compelled to speak to thee.

"Boy! boy! it is thy mother of whom!

have told thee! Two lives were given for thine: thy mother, who brought thee into the world-thy Savior, who would give thee a second birth-they have died that thou mightest live; and for so great a sacrifice how much remains would still be of use; but strive as will be required of thee! See to it that thou they would, no strength was able to raise the art not found wanting when a reckoning is required of thee."

Suddenly as it had been borne to his ears the voice became silent. The boy started as thought the bell. "I will still watch over this if from a deep sleep, and put his band to his brow. The dew lay damp upon it-the shades that marked the resting-place of his mother. searched about him for the old bell, it was lying with its lip very near to the fragrant Thoughtfully and slowly the boy went

as he adjusts his cravat a la mode, and 'last Presently the letters in his book began to copy, pipes the newsboy in the street beneath as she smiles upon her first born. So with

> penury, it is copy the world over. And when at last that infant is wilted like

a class, are supposed to be a hard hearted, many of them experience in getting their sitions. Sometimes, however, when overbetter for those who slept thus peacefully, blows from the chair. Finally, after the landlord had evacuated the premises, she wrote

night before last.33 "My heyes!" said a loufer in the dock, in a whisper, to a person with a black eye who was cheeks, and a brighter lustre in her dreamy alongside of him-"I've heered of many felmy voice on the bright Sabbath morning called but I never yit heered of a man who was tuk Oh Lord! Bill, aint they gettin strict!"

"Cuff, I wants to ax you a kunundrum."

"Exceed, den." "I wants to ax you what kind of a plaste vill cure de blues?" "Whew! guv dat up 'fore you ax um."

"Well, den, de shinplaster am de ting." "Ki! allers tort you was the brackest nigga I eber saw, but jest be so good as to reform me what kind of a bat killed Massa Brown's cat toder day?" "Well, I gub dat right square up."

ou quit eben?" said a minister to a person.
"Yes, but more bustle than business,

whispered a pretty girl. She knows.

"Why it was a brick bat in course. Doe

Schoolmaster-Bill Tompkins, what is all said that the youth to whom she had that haint got no husband, cause he's dead.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

The most Extraordinary Medicine in the World!

ble medicine, have been blest with a healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures; and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. Moone, cor. of Grand and Lydius sts.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1847.

IRON WORKS.

HOLMES & ROBBINS, having rebuilt and enlarged their IRON FOUNDRY, are now ready to furnish Castings of all kinds at short notice.

Their FORGE and MACHINE SHOP are now in operation, where shout every kind of SHAPE and MACHINERY can be had on favorable terms.

Particular attention given to SHIP and MILL WORK. PATTERNS furnished, in most cases, without charge to customers.

RALPH BUTLER, JR., FERS FOR SALE AT THE GREEN STORE, posite the Franklin House, a general assortment

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

for Prolapsus Ani; Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself or the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the cast ten years, feets confident in being able to sait all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads; Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; lako Trusses for chikiren, of all sires. Marsh's Trusses for chikiren, of all sires in Massachusetts. They repair every kind of Farming tool. Just received, Housy's Patent Spiral Hay, Straw, and Corn-Stalk Cutters.

From Dr. John C. Warren of Boston.—Having had occasion to converse in the business.

PLOWS! PLOWS!

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

A N Assortment of "Green Sward"

PLOWS of the most apprived

Patterns, just received and for sale by

Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

THIS office continues to insure dwelling houses, barns, stores, and other buildings; also merchandize and personal property generally, at the usual rates. The amount of Fremium Notes, constituting the capital of the company, exceeds \$4.00,000.

No property considered hazardous is now insured by the Office, and no more than \$3000 is now taken in any one risk. By order of the Directors.

JOS. P. DILLINGHAM, Agent.

Augusta, Feb. 20, 1846.

FLOUR-A few bbls. extra, just received and for sale

me will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1846.—The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster to manufacture trusses, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus required by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will invorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. SELTH, Ed. Boston Medical Jour.

Boston, October, 1846.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE subscriber is the Agent for the sale of the Dutch MILL. STONES of different sixes.

He has also for sale, CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, trom the celebrated establishment of Mesers. Welch & Griffith, Boston. Also, SHINGLE and CLAPBOARD MACHINES. Also, GRINES PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, the Hawd To the sale of the Dutch MILL STONES of different sixes.

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Also, the Hawd To the sale of the Dutch MILL STONES of the best quality. Also BURR MILL STONES of different sixes.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
The most Extraordinary Medians in the World.

Wheel now in use for all kinds of Machinery.

1. G. JOHNSON.

37 SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sursaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.—Dr. TOURSERG. Dear Sir.—I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cared of the Scrofinia by the use of your excellent and control of the scrotland by the use of your excellent access—have taken some four hottles—it took them away, for which I feel under deep obligation.

Yours, leade W. Crain, 106 Wooster st.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
The most Extraordinary Medicine in the World
This Extract is put up in quart bortless; it is is times
the cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any
ing, or debilituting the patient.
The great beauty and superiority of this Barsaparilla
over all other medicines is, while it eradicates diseases it
invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Springing and
Summer medicines ever known; it not only purifies the
whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates
new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other
ful success. It has performed within the past two years,
more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at
least 6000 of these were considered incurable. More tand
3000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2000 cases of Observation, 150 cases of Lore Compliaints; 2500 cases of
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my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

This extract of Saranparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible discases to which formales are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable to those who are approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating the system is operation which is the case of most medicines taken for

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilin is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhees, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons subject to wenames and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counter acts the nervelessness of the female frame, while is the care cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate an assure the afficted that hundreds of cases have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with a healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, failing of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where

Accumulation during yr. ending Nov. 30, 1846, \$40,948 44 previous to Nov. 30, 1845, 63,365 23

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE MAINE MAMMOTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Secretary's Office of Augusta, continue to insure all kinds of property usually taken in stock companies.

A tariff of rates has been fixed from the experience of other companies of long standing, which we think will give satisfaction to the insured.

This company has been in operation less than one year, and has issued over one thousand policies, covering an amount of property exceeding \$800,000, and taken premium notes to the amount of \$100,000.

Application for insurance can be made to any authorized agent.

WATSON F. HALLETT, See by.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

HALL & HASKELL are now opening, at No. TUnion
Block, one of the largest and best assergments of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods ever offered for sale in Augusta.

DRESS GOODS and CLOAKINGS of every variety,
consisting in part of Mouslin delalinea, Rep. Cashmerea,
Plaid, striped and plain Alpacas; Mohair, Oregon, Monterey, and Gala Plaids; Tailest and Indiana Cloths, of every
shade and quality. Also a large assortment of English,
French, and German BROADCLOTHS; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Tweeda, Vestings &c. SHAWLS of every
quality, color, size and style, a larger assortment than can
be found at my one siere on the river. We shall keep
constantly on hand a good assortment of DOMESTIC
GOODS, of every description, as bleached and unbiscached
Sheetings and Shirtings, Ticks, Drills, Bockings; red, white,
and yellow Flannels; Burlapse, Crashes, Scotch and Ruasis Diapers, Table Linen, &c. &c. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine the above Goods, as they
shall be sold at prices which will dely cometition.

BOSTON PURE LEAD.—A fresh lot of the above prime Lead, for sale low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

CURRIERS' OIL, for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. 10,000 lbs. NEW YORK & SAUGERTIES GROUND WHITE LEAD. THIS DAY RECEIVED, per brig James Marshall, 21

This DAY RECEIVED, per brig James Marshall, 21

freak, and corrented to be a superior article, for sale by
October 11.

DIELINGHAM & TITCOME.

THE MAINE FARMER, By RUSSELL EATON.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

JOSEPH S. PAGE, TRAVELLING ACENT.

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